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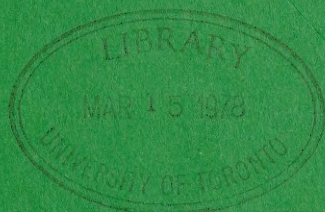
SUBMISSION TO 3179
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF
NATURAL RESOURCES

PRESENTED AT

**Sioux Lookout
on
November 8, 1977**



ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

Ontario Ministry of Natural
Resources
Whitney Block, Queen's Park
99 Wellesley St. West
Toronto, Ont. M7A 1W3

PRESENTED AT


Sioux Lookout

on

November 8, 1977

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT
416/965-9286

MANULIFE CENTRE
55 BLOOR STREET WEST
ROOM 801
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M4W 1A5



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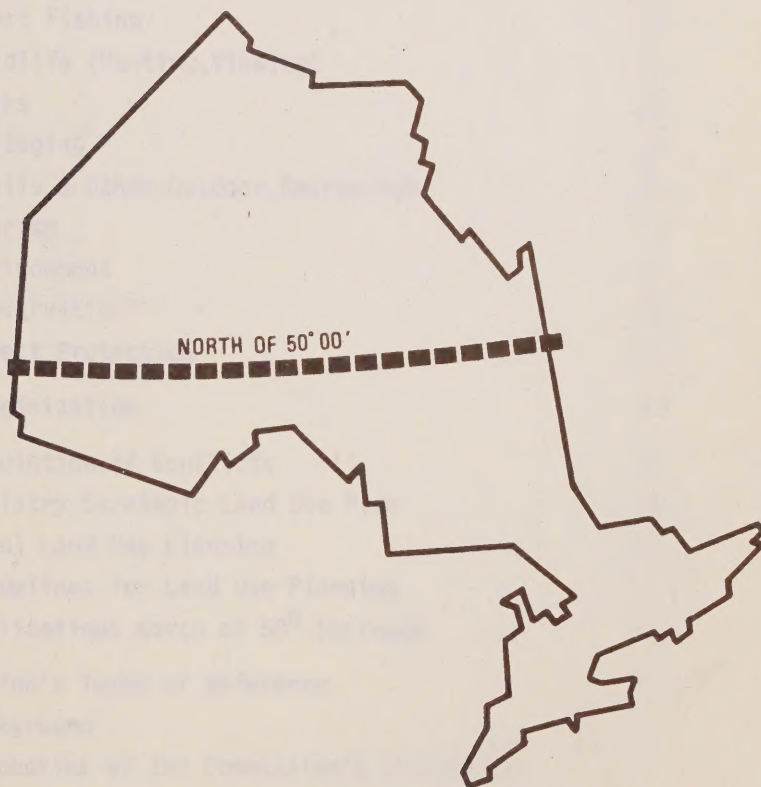
TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION
ON
NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

Royal Commission on the
Northern Environment

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Ministry of Natural Resources

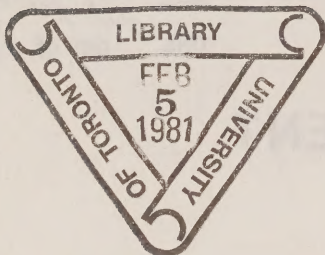
this *8th* day of *Nov* 19*77*



Ministry of
Natural
Resources

November 1, 1977

Submission
1981



Ontario
Natural
Resources



November 1, 1981

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The purpose of this document is to provide background information on the Ministry of Natural Resources for the Royal Commission on Northern Environment. In this submission is an outline of the role and responsibility of the Ministry, a description of its organization, and some indication of the implications of the Ministry's current and future work for the part of the Province north of the 50th parallel of latitude. In addition, in response to the Royal Commission's request, some comments are offered on the terms of reference provided to the Commission.

The Ministry of Natural Resources--and its predecessors, the Department of Lands and Forests and the Department of Mines--has long played a major role in Northern Ontario. Over the years in many northern localities, our Ministry has been the sole representative of the Ontario Government, or in other cases, one of a few representatives. Consequently, Natural Resources staff has often been called upon to provide services to local residents well beyond the Ministry's normal sphere of operations.

Throughout its history, Ministry staff has recognized and respected the bond which exists between local residents and the land itself. While we may not always have fully understood the philosophy of the native peoples, we have certainly been aware that their existence depended to a large extent on the natural resources immediately available to them. Such recognition produced a style of resource management relating to the needs of the local residents unlike that practiced elsewhere in the Province.

The data in this submission indicates one fundamental fact. Despite its long experience as a vitally active Ministry in Northern Ontario, the Ministry of Natural Resources has not relied to any great extent on the land and water base north of 50° to achieve its objectives. Rather, MNR's north has been contained within the area north of the French River to roughly the 50° latitude.

With the exception of forestry (11 percent of which activity takes place north of 50°), all other MNR programs have been relatively minor in the part of Ontario to be studied by the Commission. Those programs and services that are significant are those which are being managed for the direct benefit of local residents.

Thus, the northern Ontario which is north of 50⁰ latitude has not yet been committed to resource development in the main. This allows for ample opportunity to consider the impact on the environment of any future proposals for development, before decisions are made.

The Ministry of Natural Resources welcomes the opportunity to participate in the deliberations of the Royal Commission on Northern Environment, and looks forward to its recommendations.

We hope to benefit by the guidelines to be offered for the optimum uses of the natural resources that exist north of 50⁰ latitude. And we are confident that the results of the Royal Commission's study will lead to the betterment of the people of the entire Province.

Goal and Broad Objectives*

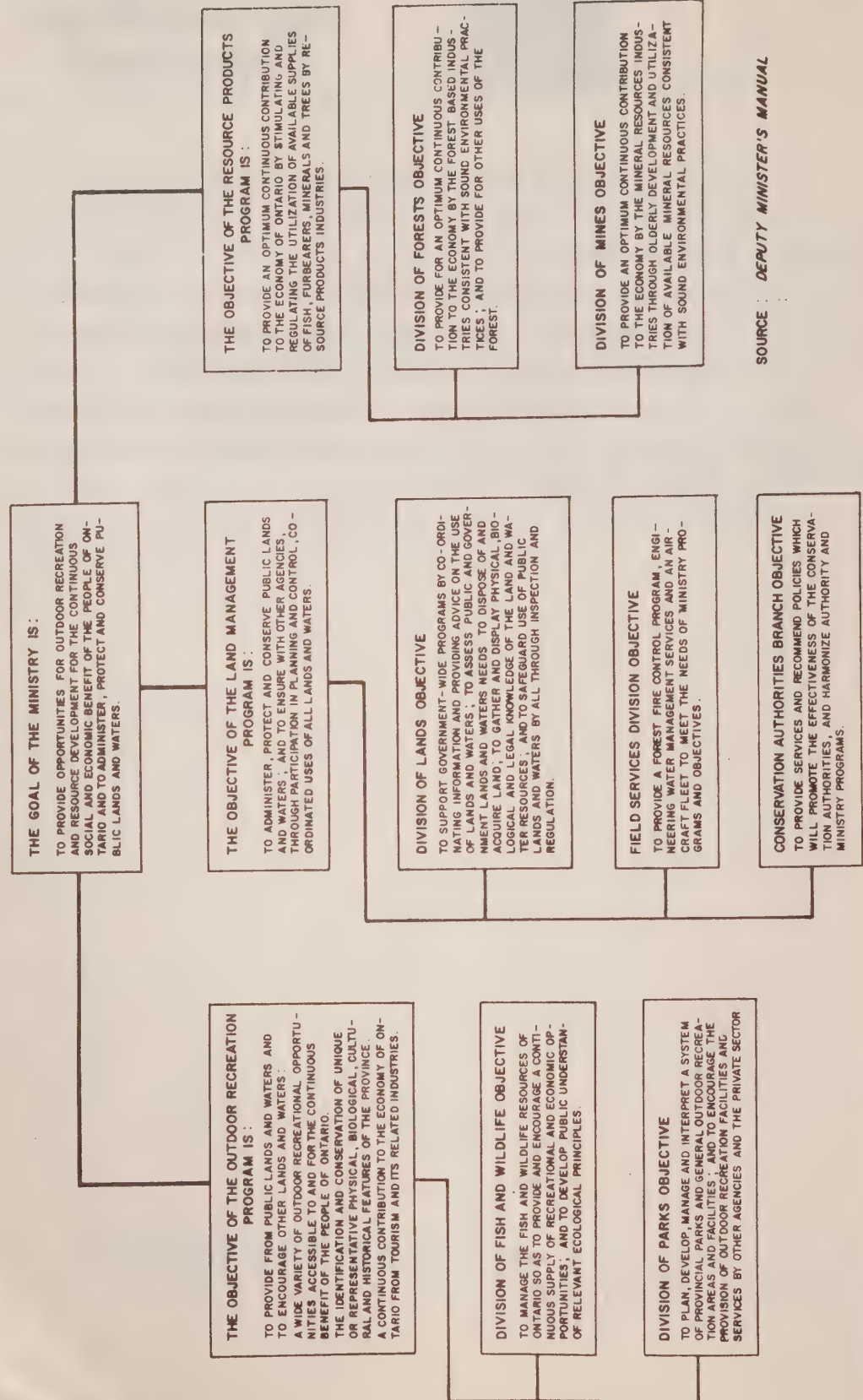
The goal of the Ministry is:

to provide opportunities for Outdoor Recreation and Resource Development for the continuous social and economic benefit of the people of Ontario and to administer, protect and conserve public lands and waters.

In pursuit of the above goal the Ministry is responsible for three broad program objectives namely Resource Products, Outdoor Recreation and Land Management. Details are shown in Figure 1.

* "Objective" is used here to refer to the broad program objectives of the Ministry or any part of it.

Figure 1 The Ministry of Natural Resources : GOAL and BROAD OBJECTIVES



SOURCE : DEPUTY MINISTER'S MANUAL

2

Specific Objectives**

The means of achieving the Ministry's three broad program objectives is through specific objectives for each of the following concerns:

Resource Products Program

- 2. 1 Forestry
- 2. 2 Mining
- 2. 3 Commercial Fur
- 2. 4 Wild Rice
- 2. 5 Commercial Fish

Outdoor Recreation Program

- 2. 6 Sport Fish
- 2. 7 Wildlife (Hunting and Viewing)
- 2. 8 Parks
- 2. 9 Cottaging
- 2.10 Trails and Other Outdoor Recreations
- 2.11 Tourism

Land Management Program

- 2.12 Environment
- 2.13 Conservation
- 2.14 Forest Protection

These specific objectives are discussed on the following pages in terms of:

For all of Ontario

- (a) present benefits
- (b) objectives to be achieved in the future
- (c) major strategies to achieve the objectives

For north of 50⁰ latitude

- (d) implications
- (e) proposed major developments

** "Specific objective" here refers to a quantifiable end that requires in part an input of land and/or water for its achievement. These specific objectives were assembled for the Ministry's strategic land use planning program. Specific sources have been shown where possible.

In the fact sheets that follow, the authorizing legislation is listed below each specific objective title.

For the sake of brevity, only that legislation applicable to north of 50° latitude is listed.

Small-scale maps have been included in the brief to show, at a broad level of detail, the geographic component of the strategy for each specific objective.

2.1

Forestry

The Crown Timber Act

(a) Present Benefits¹ (1973)

- 78,000 jobs (directly) and \$1.3 billion generated in the economy through the annual harvest of 6.9 million cunits of wood (1 cunit = 100 cu. ft.)

(b) Objectives

- to increase employment to 105,000 jobs
- to produce 9.1 million cunits² of wood annually by the year 2020

(c) Strategy

- to maintain forest production on Crown land and encourage forest production on private land sufficient to meet the target by the year 2020. There is an area of about 60 million acres of net productive forest land now available for forest production (50 million Crown and 10 million private). This is sufficient land to meet the target, provided the currently extensively managed forest is managed more intensively in the future.

Note: Present policy concerning the existing forest is to encourage full utilization of all merchantable wood. Recent industrial expansion has indicated that the annual cut from Crown land could rise to 12 million cunits. This cut could not be sustained unless the forest production policy were revised. Present policy is to produce 9.1 million cunits; however, this program is only about 50 per cent funded at present.

(d) Implications north of 50° latitude - See Map #1

- up to very recent times the 11th base line (approximately 51° 45' north latitude) in the north west and the 50° 30' north latitude in the north west were considered the northern limit of productive forest land. Current inventories and surveys will provide the basis for determining the future for forest management still further northward
- 45 timber licences covering approximately 28,132 square miles exist north of the 50° latitude. Approximately 11 per cent of the annual cut is harvested from this area
- preference is given to local residents and industries in securing supplies for their own use

1 Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources - The Forest Industry in the Economy of Ontario 1977

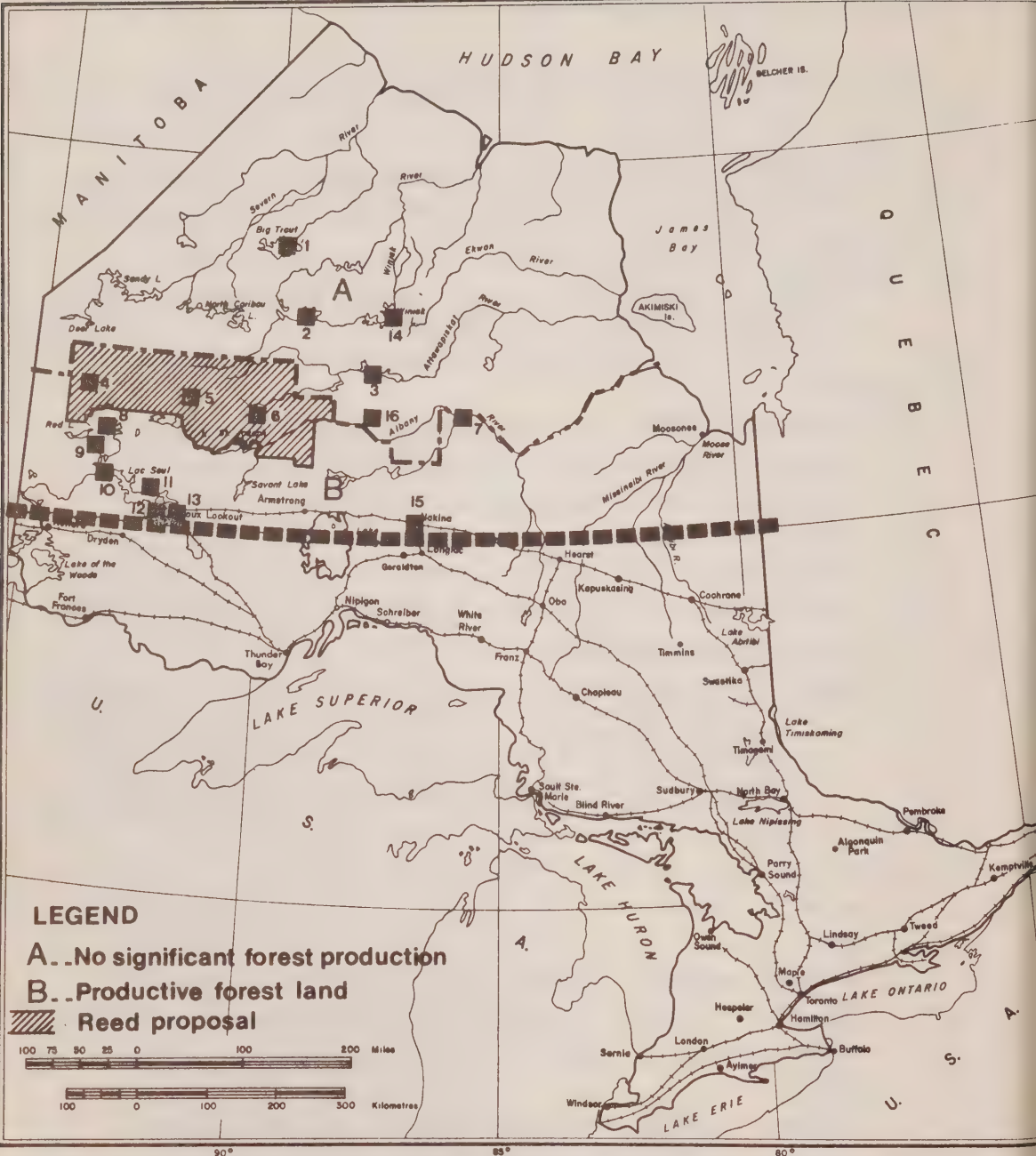
2 Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources - Forest Production Policy Options

Map Number

1

FORESTRY

NORTH OF 50° 00'

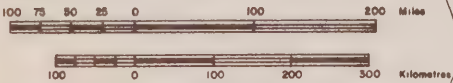


LEGEND

A..No significant forest production

B..Productive forest land

Reed proposal



EXISTING SAWMILLS

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----|---|
| 1 | POST ISLAND · Portable Sawmill | 10 | EAR FALLS · Portable Sawmill |
| 2 | WUNNUMIN LAKE · Portable Sawmill | 11 | LAC SEUL · No Code |
| 3 | LANSDOWNE HOUSE · Portable Sawmill | 12 | HUDSON · Planers, Dressers, kiln & Chipper equipped Sawmill |
| 4 | PIKANGIKUM · Portable Sawmill | 13 | SIoux LOOKOUT · Portable Sawmill |
| 5 | CAT LAKE · Portable Sawmill | 14 | WEBEQUIE · Custom - Sawing, Planers & Dresser Sawmill |
| 6 | CENTRAL PATRICIA · Portable Sawmill | 15 | NAKINA · Portable Sawmill |
| 7 | OGOKI · Portable Sawmill | 16 | FORT HOPE · Portable Sawmill |
| 8 | COCHENOUR · Portable Sawmill | | |

- assistance is provided to local residents under the Federal-Provincial Resource Agreement³ to utilize profitably the timber resources made available to them.

(e) Proposed Developments

Reed Proposal

Based on a request by the Government of Ontario to the forest industry for proposals to utilize the surplus allowable cut, Reed Ltd., a subsidiary of Reed Paper Ltd., began a feasibility study of a proposal to build a modern integrated forest products complex in Northwestern Ontario -- See Map #1.

Reed's initial interest was based on its experience in the area, its belief that a sufficient volume of wood fibre existed to support a new manufacturing complex, and the recognition that bleached northern soft-wood kraft pulp is a premium product with a relatively firm market.

Such a proposal also conformed to the Ontario Government's Economic Development Program for Northwestern Ontario.

As a part of the feasibility study, Reed Ltd. commissioned Jaakko Poyry & Co. Oy for conceptual process design of a pulpmill/sawmill complex which would be environmentally sound. It then commissioned Acres Consulting Services Ltd., to recommend a suitable site for each complex and to assess the environmental impact of the complex.

Based on information it has available at this time, Reed Ltd. is proposing to build a kraft pulpmill and sawmill complex with respective capacities of 1,200 tons per day and 180 million board feet of lumber annually at a cost of \$400 million. The complex is expected provide about 1,200 direct jobs and a further 700 indirect jobs in the region. Preferred location is in the vicinity of Ear Falls.

A memorandum of understanding concerning the feasibility study for the complex was signed on October 26, 1976 by the Government of Ontario and Reed Ltd. The memorandum states that the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources will conduct

³ Jointly to assist Indian residents of Ontario in exploiting for their economic benefits those renewable natural resources to which they have or may have access.

a detailed forest inventory on the 12,242 square miles of productive forest land within the 18,983 square-mile study area.

It further stipulates that the studies and plans relating to the proposed project will be designed to achieve the optimum utilization of the forest, increase the forest's growth potential, improve the standard of forest protection, conform with the Province's plan for the economic development of Northwestern Ontario, enhance recreational potential, protect the fish and wildlife resources, and improve the employment opportunities of the local inhabitants while placing particular emphasis on meeting the economic and social aspirations of the native people of the region. Plans that should consider these aspects of the proposal include Reed's forest management plan required under the Crown Timber Act, and the Ministry of Natural Resources land use plans prepared under the Public Lands Act.

The memorandum also stipulates that Reed will be prepared for public hearings concerning its proposal before the Environmental Assessment Board under the Environmental Assessment Act, 1975.

2.2

Mining

The Mining Act

(a) Present Benefits⁴ (1976)

- 50,000 jobs
- \$2.59 billion (not including uranium) annually.

(b) Objectives

- to increase the contribution that minerals, oil and gas make to the economy and to meet market demand for aggregate.

(c) Strategy

- to encourage mineral exploration and resist the withdrawal of land from such exploration
- to provide information on areas having a high and moderate potential for mining
- to encourage the rational extraction of aggregate from critical sources of supply.

(d) Implications north of 50⁰ latitude - See Map #2

- of the 29 principal mineral producing areas in Ontario only 4 lie north of the 50⁰ latitude. These are Red Lake - gold; Bruce Lake - iron; Confederation Lake - copper, zinc and silver; and Pickle Lake - copper.
- given the above strategy and the mineral potential felt to exist north of 50⁰ latitude, there is a good chance that the area will play an ever-increasing role in meeting the Ministry's mining objectives.

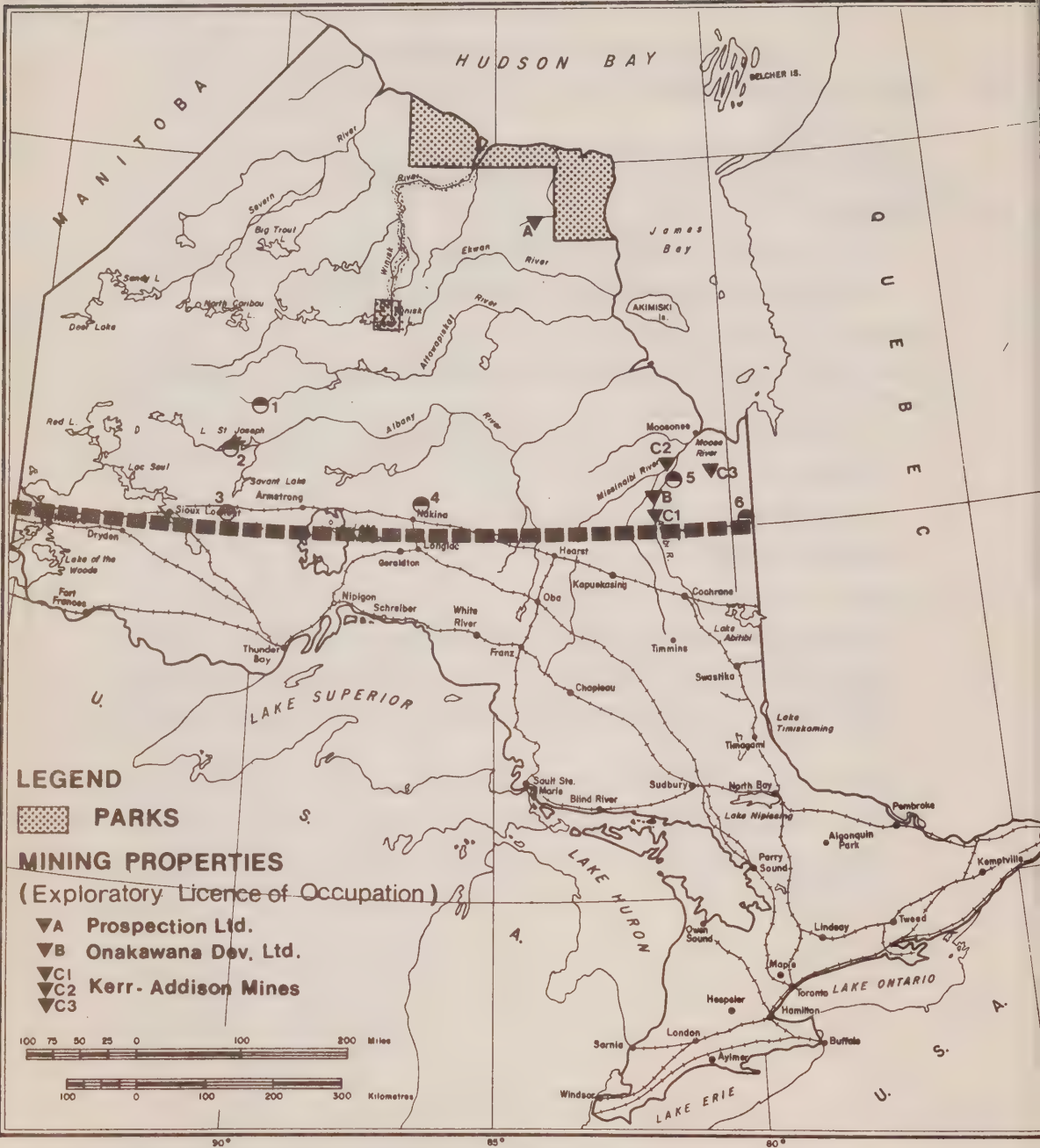
⁴ Ministry of Natural Resources - Statistics - 1976 - updated by MNR's Division of Mines

Map Number

2

MINING

NORTH OF 50°-00'



MAJOR MINERAL DEVELOPMENT (Existing & Potential)

- 1 **Umex · Pickle Lake** - Operating mine
- 2 **Lake St. Joseph** - Iron Ore prospect
- 3 **Sturgeon Lake** - Developing Zinc, Copper mine
- 4 **Anaconda · Skibi Lake** - Iron Ore prospect
- 5 **Onakawana · Cretaceous Basin** - Assessment program
- 6 **Amoco** - Gold prospect



(e) Proposed Developments

Onakawana Lignite Deposits

Since 1976, Alberta Coal Ltd. (now Manalta Coal Ltd.) has held an exploratory licence of occupation on 165,000 acres of land, 60 miles southwest of Moosonee on the Onakawana River. The deposit consists of approximately 200 million tons of lignite coal which Onakawana Coal Ltd. plans to strip mine. The use to which the coal will be put has not yet been definitely determined. Thermal electric power generation by Ontario Hydro and the production of briquettes for industrial fuel are two possibilities.

Hudson Bay Oil and Gas Ltd.

The Company has made application for an exploratory licence of occupation on 411,000 acres, 50 miles north of Cochrane. It has done some airborne electromagnetic reconnaissance work and identified the area as promising for base metals. It is anticipated that the licence will be issued by December 1977.

Prospection Ltd.

This company has applied for an exploratory licence of occupation on 1,300,000 acres of land, southwest of Cape Henrietta Maria. The licence would allow for exploratory work for all minerals except oil, gas, coal and petroleum. Uranium deposits are anticipated.

Kerr Addison Co.Ltd.

There is an exploratory licence of occupation pending for 256,000 acres largely in the township of Valentine, approximately 70 miles southwest of Moosonee. It would allow Kerr Addison to carry out exploratory work for all minerals except oil, gas, coal and petroleum.

Omoco Petroleum (Canada) Ltd.

Seven miles north of Detour Lake on the 50⁰ latitude is a gold deposit which preliminary estimates place at 10 million tons of marginal ore. Omoco Petroleum (Canada) Ltd. has gone underground and is further evaluating the ore body. They currently hold a 21-year lease.

2.3

Commercial Fur

The Game & Fish Act

- (a) Present Benefits⁵ (1972)
 - 10,500 licences annually
 - value of products \$10 million annually
- (b) Objectives
 - to increase harvest and value of products 100 per cent by the year 2020
- (c) Strategy
 - to hold all land open to trapping except in certain provincial parks
 - to increase number of trappers by 85 per cent
- (d) Implications north of 50⁰ latitude - See Map #3
 - of the 10,500 trapping licences in Ontario about 2,000 or 19 per cent exist north of the 50⁰ latitudes
 - of the \$10 million value of furs harvested annually about \$1.7 million or 17 per cent is attributable to north of 50⁰ latitude
 - there is a surplus fur resource north of 50⁰ latitude which could be harvested
 - preference is given to local residents (mainly Indian people) in utilizing the surplus resource
 - assistance is provided to local residents under the Federal-Provincial Resource Agreement³ to harvest the surplus resource
- (e) Proposed Developments
 - Nil

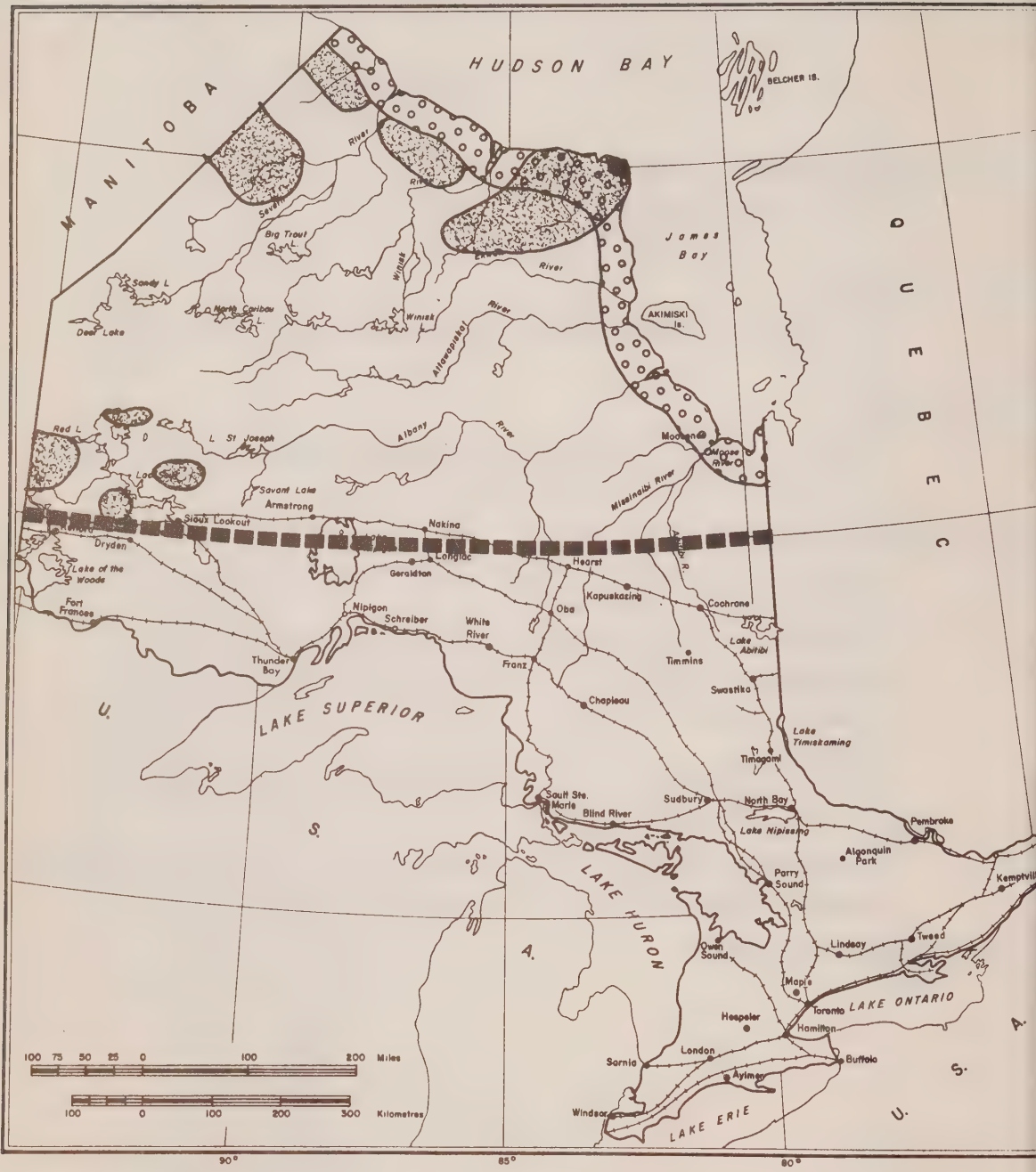
⁵ Ministry of Natural Resources - Division of Fish and Wildlife

Map Number

3

WILDLIFE A

NORTH OF 50°00'



LEGEND



Critical migratory bird area



Caribou habitat



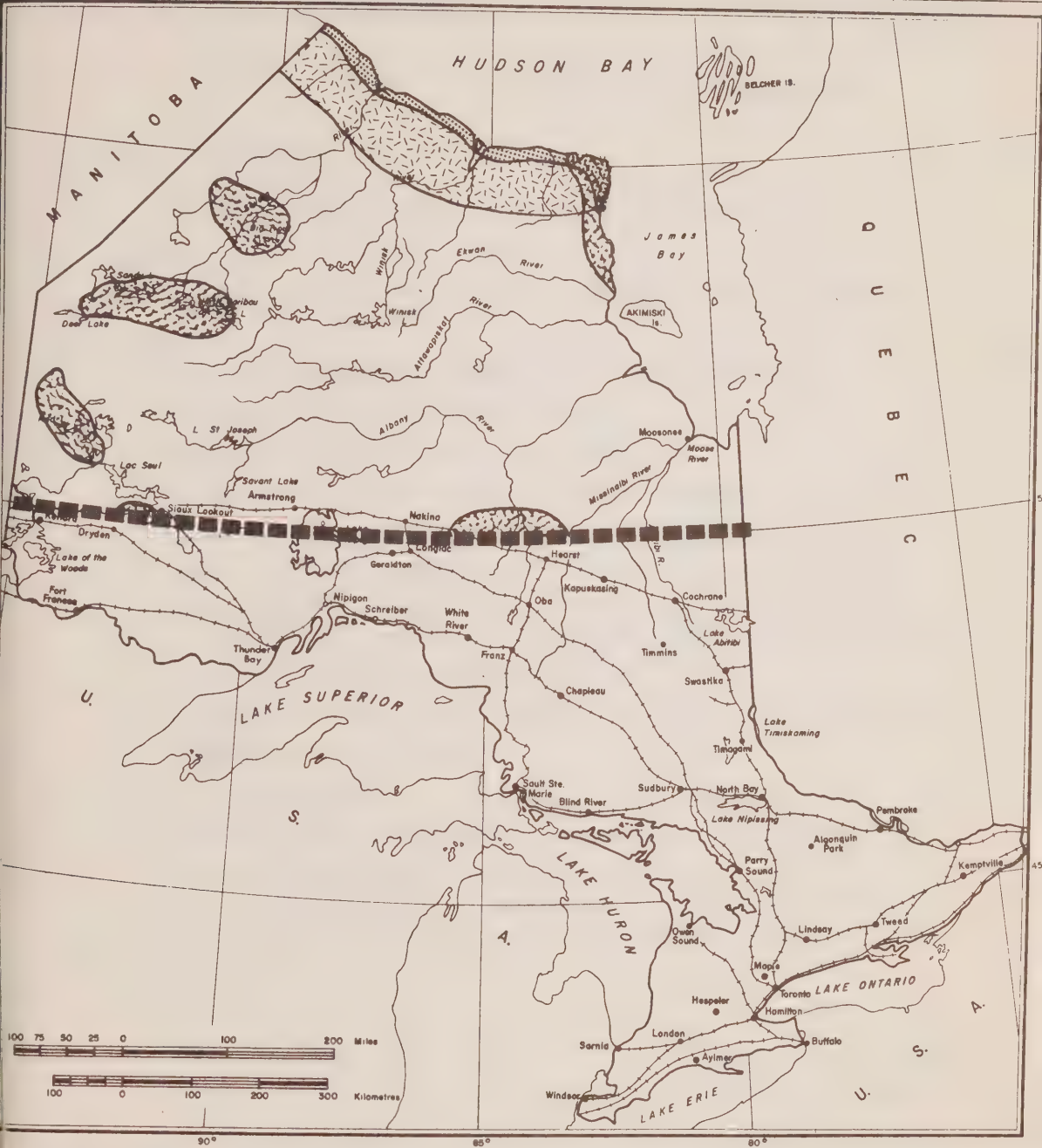
Nesting area for snow & blue geese

Map Number

3

WILDLIFE B

NORTH OF 50°00



LEGEND



Important area for polar bear summering



Polar bear denning



Wolverine habitat

2.4

Wild Rice

The Wild Rice Harvesting Act

(a) Present Benefits⁵

- the maximum ever harvested is 1 million pounds annually.

(b) Objectives

- to harvest about 4 million pounds annually by the year 2000.

(c) Strategy

- to maintain productive capacity of all wild rice areas
- to encourage harvest by native people

(d) Implications north of 50⁰ latitude - See Map #4

- of the maximum annual harvest of 1 million pounds of wild rice, approximately 20 per cent is harvested north of 50⁰ latitude
- there is generally a high potential for wild rice harvesting between the 50⁰ and the 51⁰ latitude. Above 51⁰ the potential for harvesting is good in only selected areas while generally north of 51⁰ 30' latitude the potential is low
- preference is given Indian residents in harvesting the available resource in certain areas.

(e) Proposed Developments

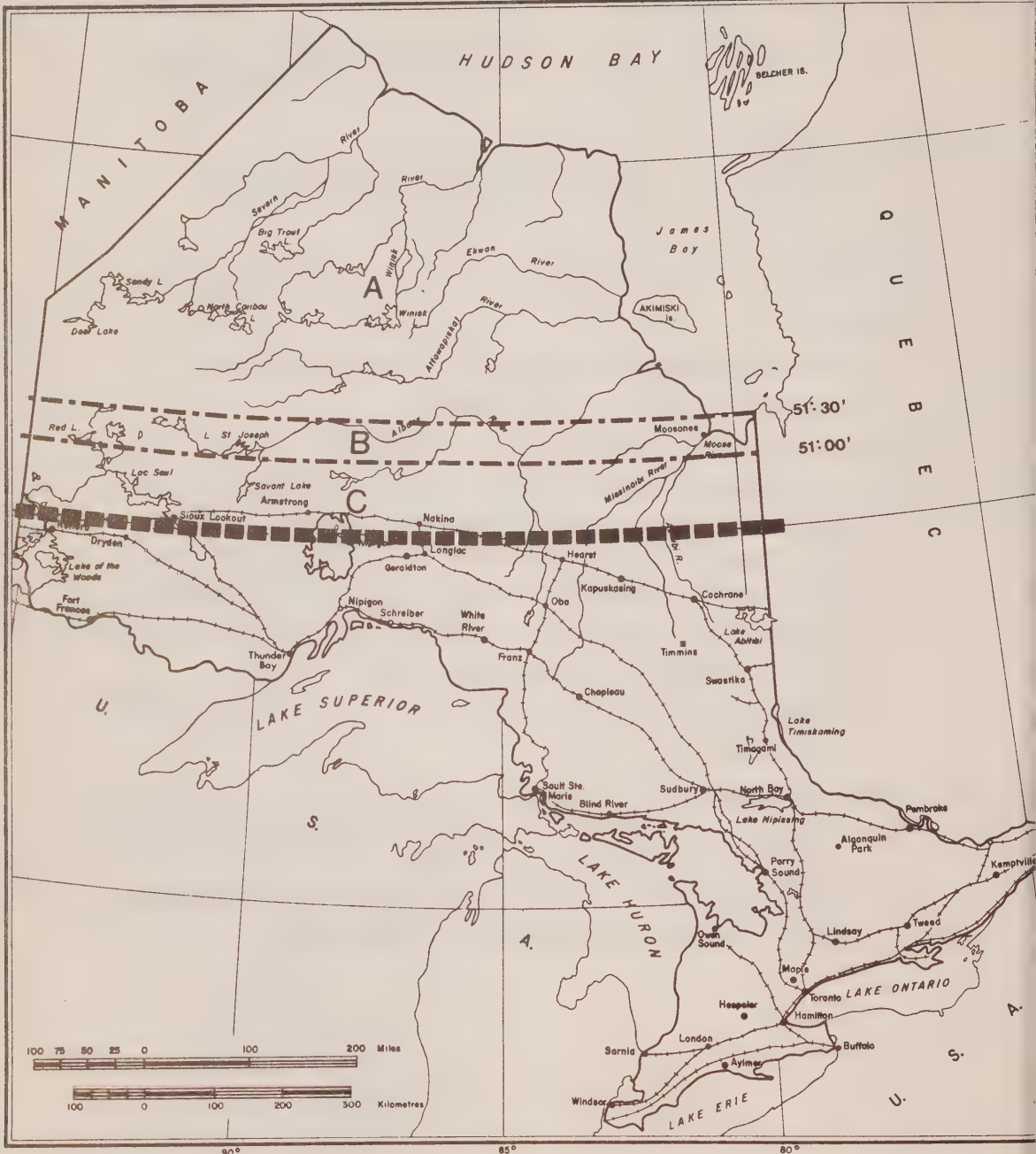
- increased use of mechanical harvesters in certain areas outside the traditional Indian harvesting areas
- investigation of new areas possessing a potential for growing wild rice excepting the practice of paddy culture.

Map Number

4

WILD RICE

NORTH OF 50°00'



LEGEND

- A Limited potential
- B High potential in selected areas
- C High potential

2-5

Commercial Fish

The Fisheries Act (Canada)
The Ontario Fisheries Regulations
The Game & Fish Act (Ontario)

Special Note

The one major fishery in Ontario is formed by its fresh water systems. This single fishery supplies both commercial and sports fishermen. In apportioning the total fish resource to one or the other of these user groups, the wishes of the local residents are given preference. However, an attempt is also made to strike a reasonable balance between them. The overall fisheries management program attempts to maintain and enhance fish populations and associated habitats as a stable base upon which recreational and economic benefits are provided to the people of Ontario.

(a) Present benefits⁵ (1976)

- 150,000 person days (2,000 persons) employment in primary industries
- harvest of 41.1 million pounds
- landed value of \$12.5 million
- gross value of fish food produced estimated at \$20 million annually
- gross profit of 2,000 bait fish operations estimated at \$2 million annually.

(b) Objectives

- to increase the value of the products harvested by 100 per cent by the year 2000
- to increase primary jobs by 80 per cent by the year 2000

Note: Severity of contamination of waters and energy costs may make these objectives difficult to meet.

(c) Strategy

- to maintain the resource in the North
- to rehabilitate the resource in the South
- to rehabilitate all Great Lakes and other lakes and maintain healthy and diverse fish population
- to use all commercial species
- to continue the development of new strategies to meet changes in the fisheries resource.

(d) Implications north of 50⁰ latitude - See Map #5

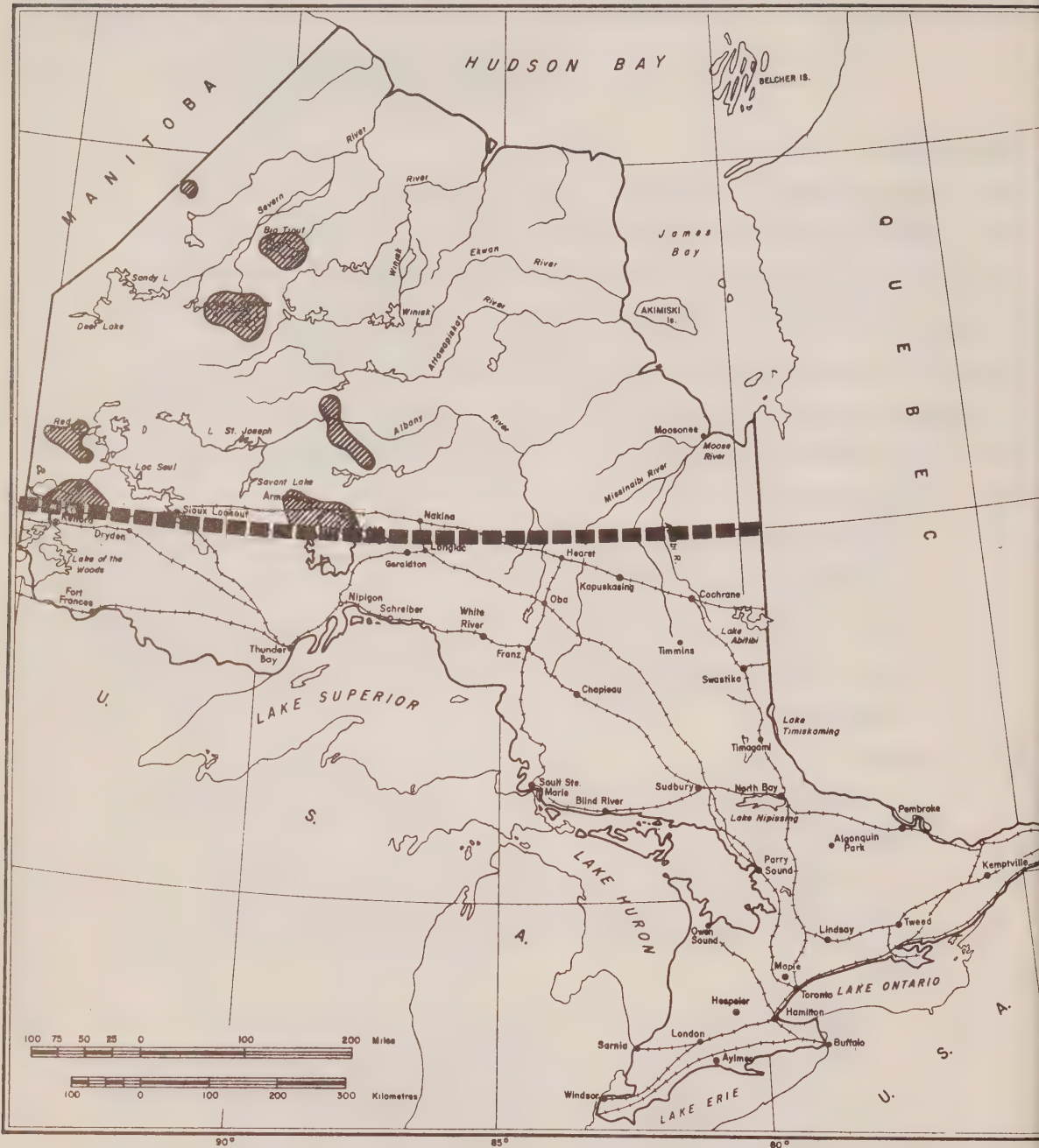
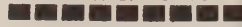
- of the 41.1 million pounds of fish harvested commercially in Ontario in 1976, slightly over 1 million pounds or 2.3 per cent came from north of 50⁰ latitude, contributing 5.2 per cent of the total value

Map Number

5

FISHERIES

NORTH OF 50° 00'



LEGEND



Major concentration of Trout Lakes

- the fish resource north of 50⁰ latitude is presently under harvested
- preference is given to local residents in harvesting the available resource
- assistance is provided to local residents under the Federal-Provincial Resource Agreement³ to modernize the commercial fishing industry and thereby more profitably harvest the resource allocated to the Commercial Fishery.

(e) Proposed Developments

Nil

2.6

Sport Fishing

The Fisheries Act (Canada)
The Ontario Fisheries Regulations
The Game & Fish Act (Ontario)

(a) Present Benefits⁵ (1970)

- 37.8 per cent of the population 12 years of age and over take part⁶
- 2.4 million anglers take part in 40,800,000 angler days
- variety of experience includes trout* as well as other species.

(b) Objectives

- to meet the resident demand to the extent that a wisely managed and rehabilitated resource will permit. The variety of angling is to include opportunities to catch trout

Note: This, in all probability, means that the demand in Northern Ontario will be met. For Southern Ontario, in spite of resource rehabilitation and increased fish production, the supply of angling opportunities may not satisfy the demand.

(c) Strategy

- to maintain the resource in the North
- to rehabilitate the resource in the South
- to rehabilitate all Great Lakes and other lakes and maintain healthy and diverse fish populations
- to care for and manage trout streams and trout lakes
- to continue the development of new strategies to meet changes in the fisheries resource

(d) Implications north of 50⁰ latitude - See Map #5

- of the 40.8 million angler days per year in Ontario, 1.5 per cent of them occur north of 50⁰ latitude
- management of the sport fishing, particularly trout, north of 50⁰ latitude is critical because of the non-measured consumption of the fish resource by the local residents as a food staple
- the potential exists to develop selected fisheries north of 50⁰ latitude for sport fishing associated with tourism which might contribute more to the benefit of local residents than the present use.

(e) Proposed Developments

Nil

⁶. Don Ross and Pat Buckley - An analysis of Participation in Fishing, Hunting, and Personal Nature Appreciation by Residents of Ontario - Tourism & Outdoor Recreation Planning Study Technical Committee, January 1977

* Ontario has about 2,000 trout lakes, which is about one half of the world's total supply

2.7

Wildlife

The Game & Fish Act
The Endangered Species Act
The Migratory Bird Convention Act

Hunting, Viewing

(a) Present Benefits⁶

- Participation by Ontario residents (per cent)

Wildlife Viewing	-	13.8
Big Game Hunting	-	4.2
Small Game Hunting	-	9.2
Waterfowl Hunting	-	3.7
- Protection of endangered species e.g. bald eagles

(b) Objectives

- viewing: to encourage significant increase per capita
- hunting: to maintain status quo per capita (i.e. 50 per cent absolute increase)
- to preserve endangered species

(c) Strategy

- to preserve key wetlands and other critical areas (see below)
- to acquire certain key areas
- to modify forest operations and other developments to maintain suitable wildlife habitats

Critical Areas or Areas of Special Concern

- (1) The Marshes of Lake St. Clair
- (2) The Marshes of Long Point
- (3) The Marshes of Rondeau
- (4) The Hudson Bay and James Bay Shorelands
- (5) All wetlands south of the Shield, particularly high capability wetlands (classes 1,2,3)
- (6) The Niagara Escarpment
- (7) Point Pelee and associated islands
- (8) Potential urban wildlife viewing areas such as the ravines of Metro Toronto
- (9) The habitats of endangered or rare species such as white pelican, double-crested cormorant and woodland caribou

d) Implications north of 50⁰ latitude - See Map #3

- participation in hunting and viewing north of 50⁰ latitude is limited because of difficulty in gaining access to the area

- The Hudson Bay and James Bay Lowlands serve as a critical habitat in the life cycle of a number of migratory birds, particularly waterfowl. The shorelands, along with certain inland areas, also serve as a critical habitat in the life cycle of the Polar Bear.
- wildlife contribute a significant portion of the local residents' food supply.

(e) Proposed Developments

Nil

The Provincial Parks Act
The Wilderness Areas Act

(a) Present Benefits⁷ (1976)

- 11 million user day visits, average per capita day use is 1.3 and camping is .5
- 128 Provincial Parks, covering 10,700,000 acres
- system includes 3 wilderness, 5 wild river, 10 nature reserves, 39 natural environment and 71 recreational parks.

(b) Objectives*

- Preservation of provincially significant elements of the natural and cultural landscape of Ontario including representative and special
 - "earth science" features
 - "life science" features
 - "cultural" features related to prehistorical periods.
- Recreation
 - "day use" (within 2 hours drive) 1.3 day visits per capita for all population centres (region)
 - "camping" (within 3 hours drive) 5 days per capita for all population centres (region)
 - "wilderness travel" (back-country) to meet only one half of the 1991 demand.
- Heritage Appreciation
 - to provide opportunities for unstructured individual exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario
 - to provide opportunities for structured exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario.
- Travel and Social Interaction (Tourism)
 - to facilitate travel by residents of and visitors to the Province who are exploring and appreciating the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario including
 - short-term day use and camping opportunities at existing levels
 - destination camping opportunities at existing levels for Ontario residents and visitors at 60 camper days per 1,000 Ontario residents per year.

(c) Strategy

- A Parks System including a zoning system within each class of park
Wilderness Parks

one large (from 100,000 hectares or 250,000 acres) park per site region (except Southern Ontario), plus one wilderness zone per site region. Six more wilderness parks are needed in Northern Ontario. Required wilderness zones could be within natural environment parks.

Note: A Site region⁹ is an area possessing a specific potential for biological productivity. Boundaries of site regions may be determined through observation of the response of biological productivity, such as vegetation, to the landform and climatic features of the region - see Map #6.

Natural Environment Parks

one 2,000 hectare-park per site district (subdivision of the site region)

Waterway Parks

one per site district

Recreation Parks

sufficient to meet the recreation objectives for day use and camping for all population centres. Where other agencies, such as conservation authorities, provide this service, the provincial park system will, in the short term at least, fill only the deficit that may exist

Other Parks or Zones

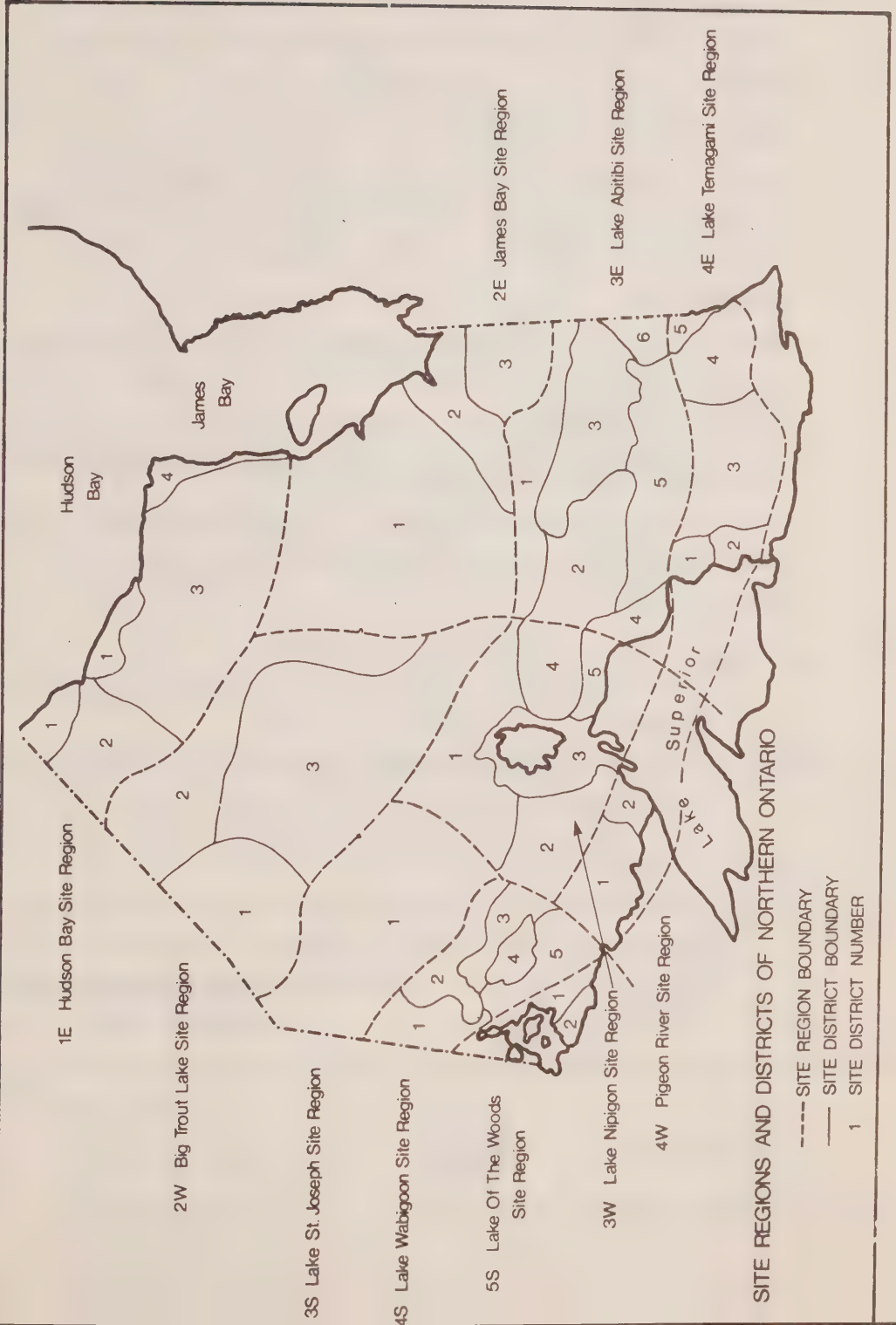
historical parks or zones to represent the various historic themes in Ontario

Nature reserves zones to represent the provincially significant elements of the natural and cultural landscape of Ontario

Note: These could be situated within wilderness or natural environment parks

⁹ G.A. Hills, December 1961 - The Ecological Basis for Land Use Planning. Research Report No. 46 - Ontario Department of Lands and Forests.

MAP 6



Wilderness Parks

wilderness is presently represented in four of the seven site regions north of 50⁰ latitude through wilderness parks or park reserves

Natural Environment Parks

presently found in 11 of the 18 site districts north of 50⁰ latitude. Not all existing parks comply with the desired 2,000-hectare size requirements

Waterway Parks

waterway parks are represented in seven of the 18 site districts

Recreation Parks

no requirement foreseen in the immediate future

Other Parks

will be handled as more information is developed concerning historic themes and criteria for provincially significant natural and cultural features.

(d) Implications north of 50⁰ latitude - See Map #7

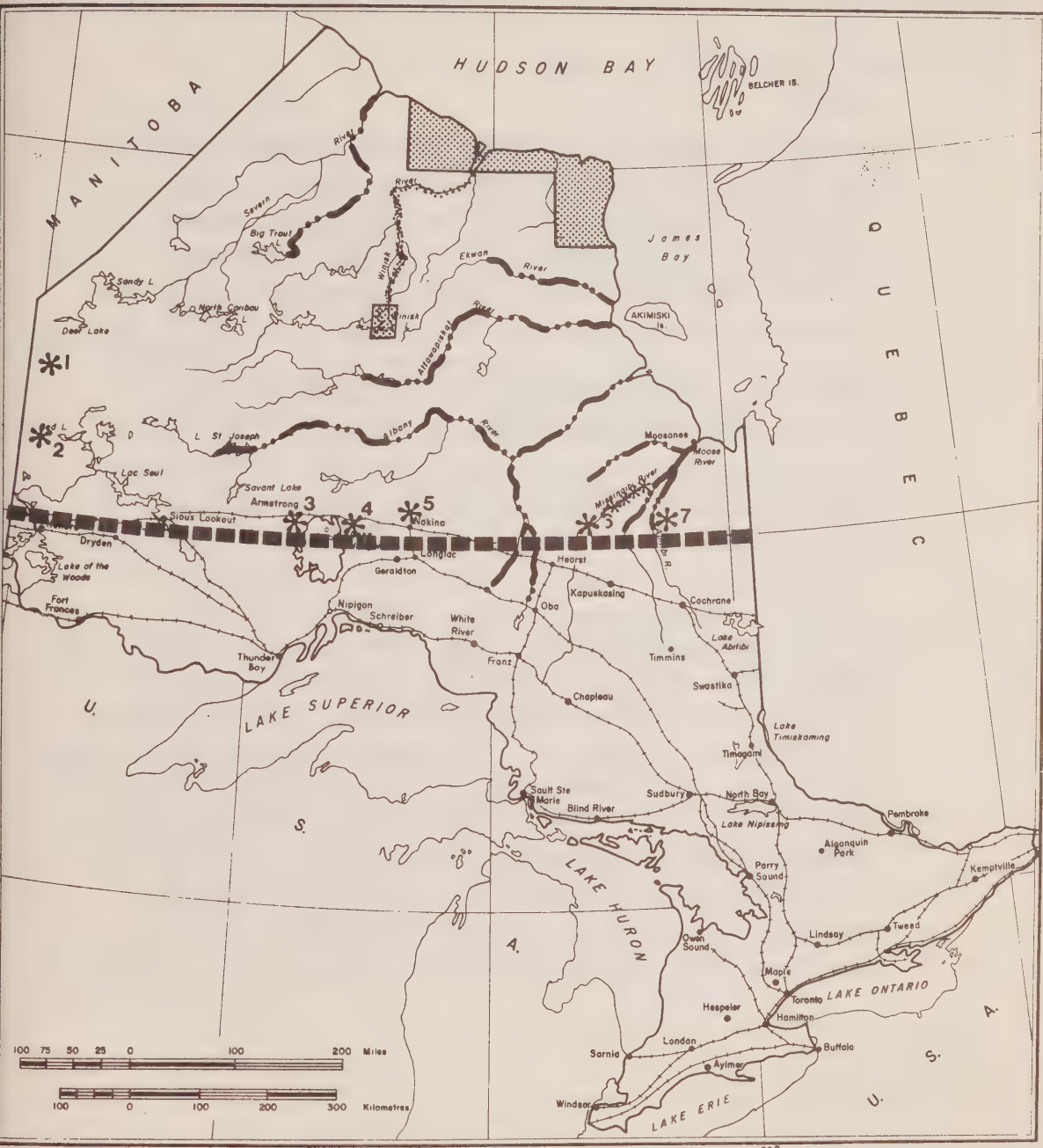
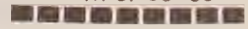
- of the 128 operating parks in Ontario, 5 are north of the 50⁰ latitude
- recreation, natural environment, waterway and wilderness parks are represented in almost 6 million acres. Of the 11 million user day visits annually in Ontario, less than one per cent occur north of 50⁰ latitude
- park reserves in the area total over 1.5 million acres and represent the same classes of parks as listed above. Five wilderness areas under the Wilderness Areas Act are managed north of 50⁰ latitude.

Map Number

7

PARKS

NORTH OF 50°00'



LEGEND

Provincial Park reserves

- *1 Stout Lake reserve
- *2 Irregular Lake reserve
- *3 Kopka Lake reserve
- *4 Humboldt Bay reserve
- *5 Esnagami Lake reserve
- *6 Missinaibi River reserve
- *7 Otter Rapids reserve



Provincial Parks



MNR managed canoe routes

(e) Proposed Developments

- Atikaki

Atikaki is a proposal by a citizens' group to establish a wilderness type park in Eastern Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario. The proposal was first made by the Atikaki Coalition, a loosely knit federation of Manitoba-based interest groups. Five Ontario citizens' groups have joined in support of the proposal and have made several representations to Ministry staff. A brief by "The Ontario Atikaki Council" was submitted to Dr. J.K. Reynolds in April, 1977. This brief requests the government to designate an area with boundaries somewhat modified from that of the original proposal (approximately 2,700 square miles) as a provincial park reserve, and adjust existing and proposed forestry agreements to ensure forestry operations do not take place within the area until the viability of establishing a park is fully considered.

The Honourable Frank S. Miller reviewed the brief with members of the Ontario Atikaki Council, but felt that the proposal put forward was not practical. He has forwarded to the Council a counter proposal which involves an expansion of the Woodland Caribou Reserve to 3,600 km², the creation of a new reserve focusing on Stout Lake (2,250 km²) and the reservation of three waterway corridors linking the reserves to access routes in Northwestern Ontario. Mr. Miller is now awaiting the response of the Atikaki Council. There will be ample opportunity for further discussion of this proposal during the preparation of the West Patricia Land Use Plan.

2.9

Cottaging

The Public Lands Act

(a) Present Benefits⁸

- only 11 per cent of families or households own a cottage or a "camp" as it is called in some regions. However, more than 40 per cent of the people of Ontario have access to a cottage
- over .25 million cottages provide approximately 50 million person days recreation per year.

(b) Objectives

- to maintain status quo relative to population. An additional 110,000 cottages will be needed by the year 2,000 (10 per cent to be provided on Crown land)
- to provide variety ranging from remote unserviced cottage lots to fully serviced cluster developments.

(c) Strategy

- up to 1,000 Crown land lots to be made available per year in the area south of the 11th baseline in the northwestern part of the Province and south of the 50° 30' north parallel of latitude in the eastern part of the Province.

(d) Implications north of 50° latitude - See Map #8

- of the Crown lots to be made available in Ontario very few of them will be required north of 50° latitude, mainly for reasons of unfavourable climate and difficult access. Those that are provided will service the population centres.

(e) Proposed Developments

Nil

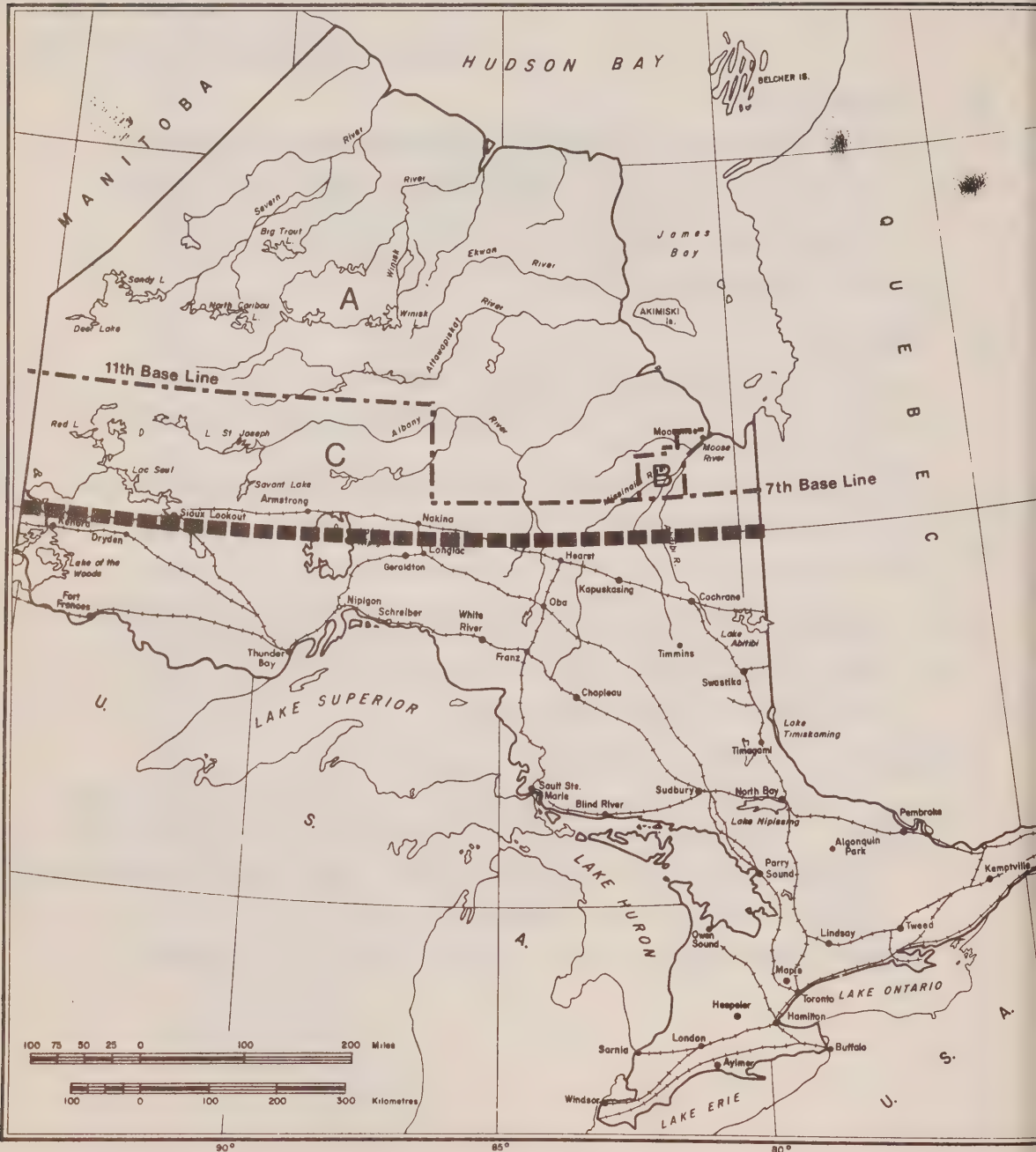
⁸ Tourism and Outdoor Recreation Planning Study - ORS Progress Report #1

Map Number

8

COTTAGING

NORTH OF 50°00'



LEGEND

- A** No development
- B** Development only under an approved land use plan and demand evident
- C** Development only under an approved plan

2-10

Trails and Other Outdoor Recreation

The Public Lands Act
The Provincial Parks Act

(a) Present Benefits

- a great variety of other outdoor recreation pursuits occur on public and private lands. They include driving for pleasure, picnicking, boating and camping
- an existing network of trails and canoe routes provide opportunity for walking, riding, snowmobiling, and canoeing.

(b) Objectives

- under study.

(c) Strategy

- to review the trails policy being developed by the Trails Council
- to complete the Crown Land Recreation Study.

(d) Implications north of 50⁰ latitude - See Map #7

e) Proposed Developments

Nil

2.11

Tourism

(a) Present Benefits

- tourism is a major benefit to the people of Ontario. A considerable proportion of it arises from many of the Ministry's objectives such as parks, sport fishing, hunting and cottaging
- the total benefit regarding this type of tourism is not known; however, it is assumed to be of major importance and is vital to the welfare of many Ontario residents.

(b) Objectives

- to continue to encourage tourism. Detailed objectives are not available.

(c) Strategy

- to continue to use the natural resources of Ontario for tourism where such use does not conflict with local residents' needs and wants, and is compatible with the resource base.

(d) Implications north of 50⁰ latitude - See Map #9

- preference is given to local residents in developing the available resources for tourism purposes
- the fisheries resource has a potential for further development relative to tourism
- the wildlife resource, particularly waterfowl hunting, has a limited potential for further development relative to tourism, owing to lack of easy access to the area and limited number of local people available in the coastal hunting area to operate facilities
- assistance is provided to local residents under the Federal-Provincial Resource Agreement³ to harvest the surplus resource profitably.

(e) Proposed Developments

Nil

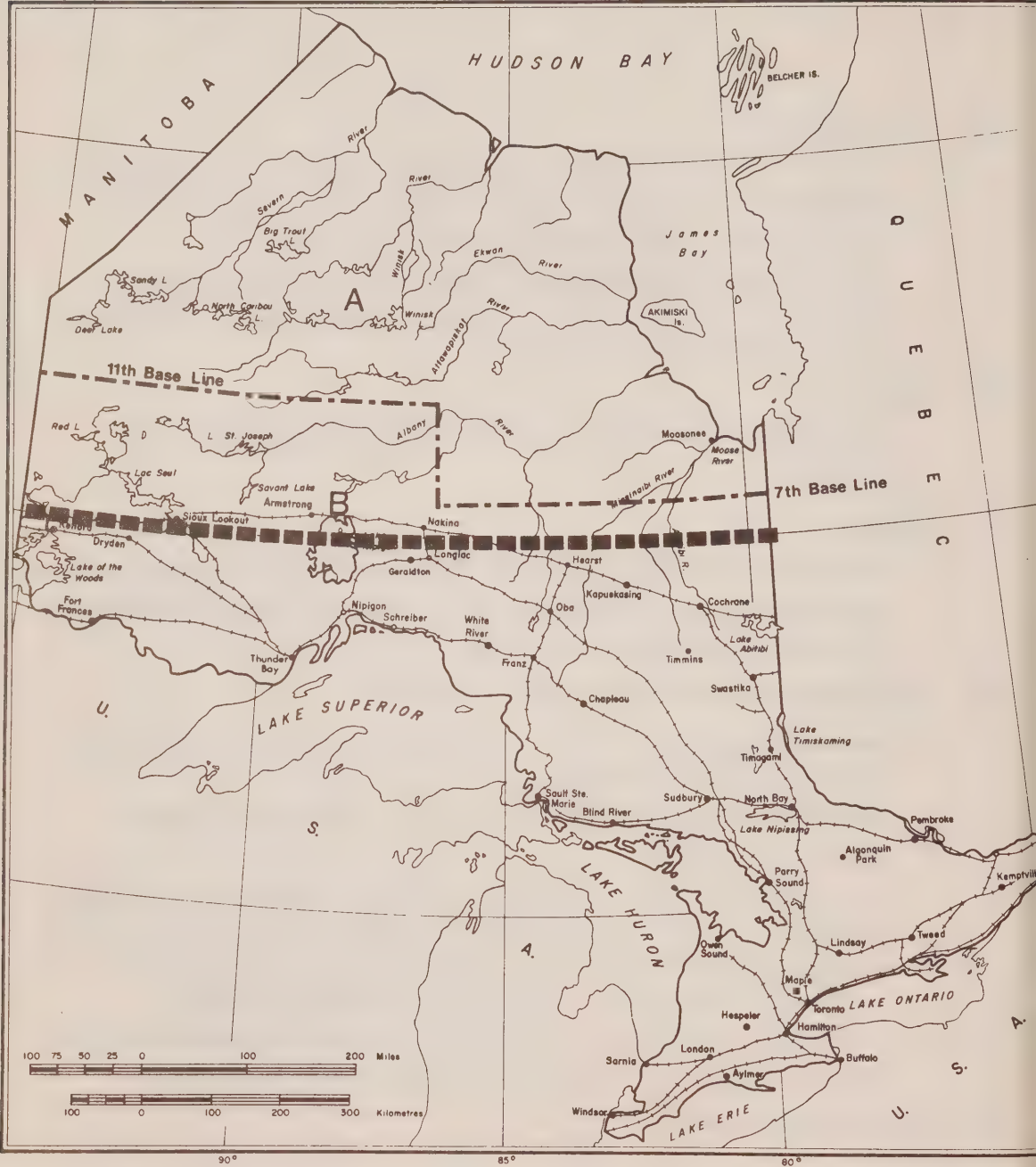
Map Number

9

TOURISM

Interim Study Pending a Formal Exercise

NORTH OF 50°00'



LEGEND

- A. Development potential reserved for native people
- B. Development permitted

2.12

Environment

The Environmental Protection Act
The Environmental Assessment Act 1975
The Ontario Water Resources Act

(a) Present Benefits

- a quality environment produces a high quality of life for the people of Ontario.

(b) Objectives

- to maintain the environment at such a level of quality that certain objectives of the Ministry requiring a specific level of biological productivity (e.g. fish production) can be achieved
- to retain the quality of the environment required for other government programs while pursuing Ministry objectives
- to exclude from development entirely, or to control the degree of development on special areas that possess a potential for contributing to the environment of Ontario as an amenity and/or as a biological feature essential for survival.

(c) Strategy

- to review all proposals for development and attempt through conditions of approval to mitigate any impact they may have on the quality of the environment required for Ministry programs
- to adhere to Provincial Environmental Quality Standards where known and conduct Environmental Assessments for Ministry undertakings that have a significant impact on the environment
- to search for and map special areas and consider in the land use planning process what degree of development is appropriate for them.

(d) Implications north of 50° latitude

- the Hudson Bay and James Bay Lowlands warrant special consideration because of the delicate nature of the area in general
- the unique interrelationships that exist between the local residents and the natural environment warrant special consideration.

(e) Proposed Developments

Nil

2.13

Conservation

The Conservation Authorities Act

(a) Present Benefits

- under a comprehensive program of watershed management which focuses on flood control and water conservation, the conservation authorities contribute to the safety and well being of the populations of the watersheds under their jurisdiction and also may provide a variety of resource products and recreation opportunities as ancillary benefits

(b) Objectives

- the objectives of an authority are to establish and undertake, in the area over which it has jurisdiction, a program designed to further the conservation, restoration, development and management of natural resources other than gas, oil, coal and minerals.

(c) Strategy

- to study and investigate the watershed and to determine a program whereby the natural resources of the watershed may be conserved, restored, developed and managed; to undertake a variety of projects to the approval of the Minister of Natural Resources, to acquire land by acquisition, lease, expropriation or other means and to enter into agreements, undertake works⁹, etc., as is deemed necessary.

(d) Implications north of 50⁰ latitude

- none of the 38 Conservation Authorities in Ontario are located north of 50⁰ latitude
- it is difficult to conceive of any conservation authority being established north of 50⁰ latitude under the present legislation.

(e) Proposed Developments

Nil

⁹ As specified in Section 20 of the Conservation Authorities Act

2.14

Forest Protection

The Forest Fires Prevention Act

2.14 FOREST PROTECTION

(a) Present Benefits

- forest protection is a key component of resource management. It is vital to the safety of people and protection of property and renewable resources in the forested part of the Province where the residents are dependent on natural resources for their livelihood.

(b) Objectives

- forest protection activities are carried out consistent with priorities for the protection and preservation of human life, property and renewable natural resources.

(c) Strategy - See Map #10

- the Forest Fires Prevention Act establishes the authority for the Ministry of Natural Resources to administer the conditions and regulations of the Act in the fire regions of the Province north to the 54th parallel. Full fledged fire control activities are in the intensified protected area (IIA). Although conditions and regulations of the Forest Fires Prevention Act apply north of this area and reaching to the 54⁰ (OIA), action is taken here only on fires that pose a threat to human life and property, cases in point being mainly Indian settlements. The Forest Fires Prevention Act does not apply to the remaining land area of the Province north of the 54⁰ (OFR). However, the policy regarding taking action on forest (tundra) fires is similar to the area designated as OIA.

(d) Implications north of 50⁰ latitude

- forest protection of varying degrees will have to be extended northward as development occurs and man-made fires interfere with the ecology of the area.

(e) Proposed Developments

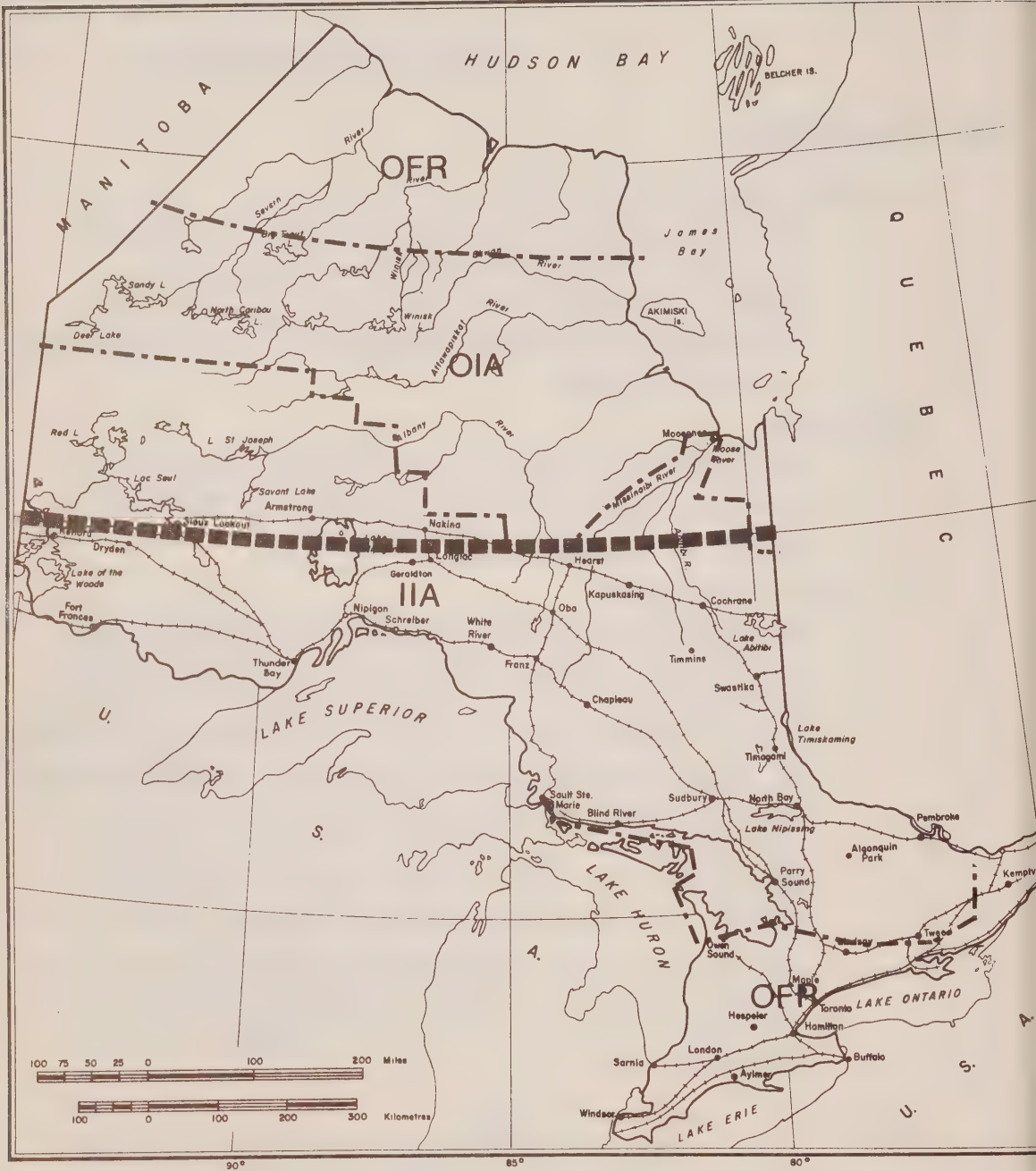
Nil

Map Number

10

FOREST PROTECTION

NORTH OF 50°00'



LEGEND

- OFR Outside Fire Region
- OIA Outside Intensive Protection Area
- IIA Inside Intensive Protection Area

3

Organization

The organization of the Ministry is shown in Figure 2. All functions of the Ministry are decentralized to eight Regional Offices and 49 District Offices as shown in Map 11. Two Assistant Deputy Ministers administer the field offices, one for Northern Ontario and one for Southern Ontario. Two Assistant Deputy Ministers share administration of the three broad program areas: Resource Products, Outdoor Recreation and Lands and Water Management.

A number of Division Directors report to these Assistant Deputy Ministers. Division objectives are outlined in Figure 1. As shown in Figure 2, the Divisions are subdivided into branches.

Administrative responsibility has been divided as follows:

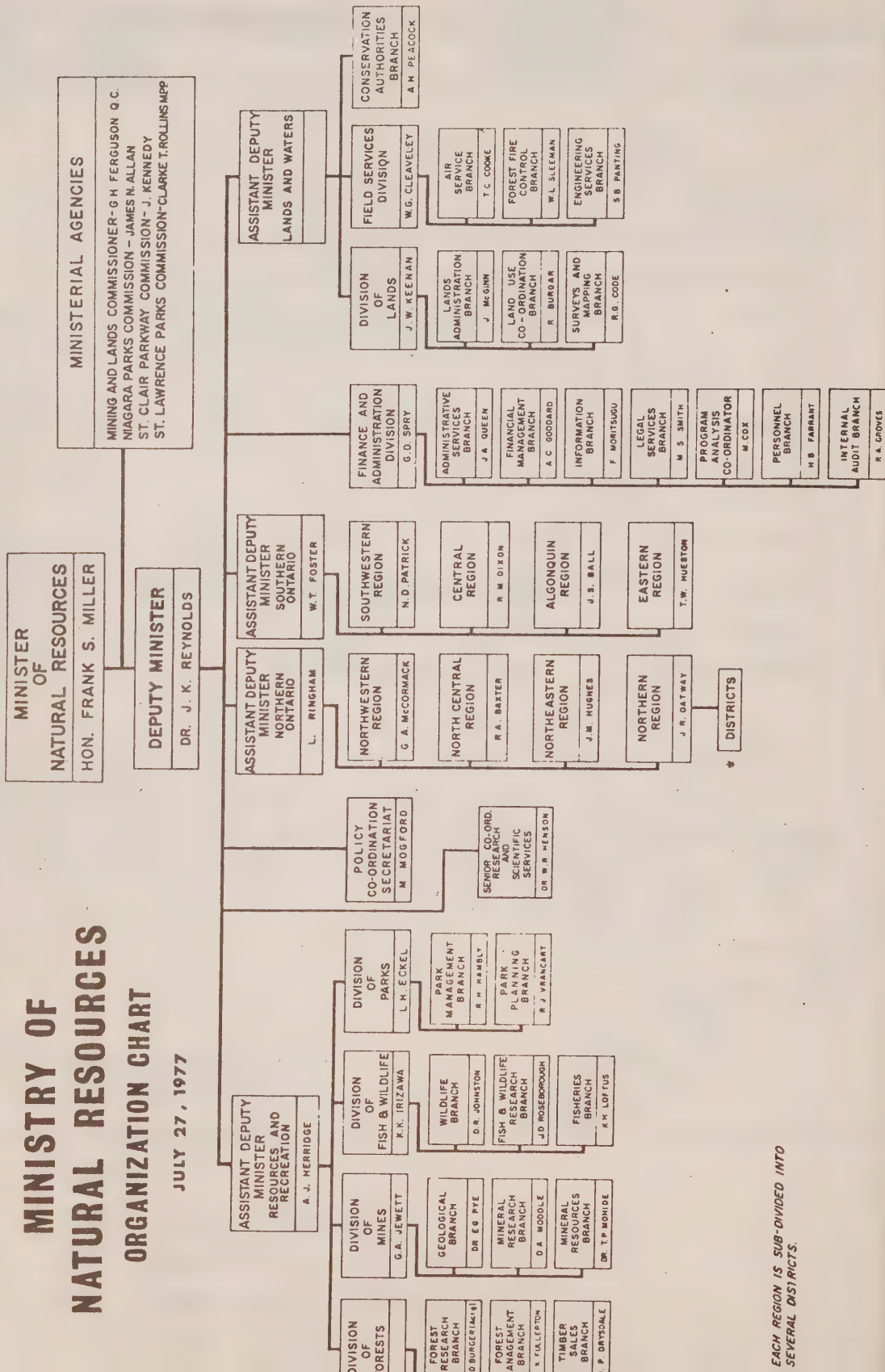
Main Office	- develop policy, train staff and audit field work
Regional Office	- plan how the policies are to be achieved
District Office	- execute the regional plans

As indicated in Map 11, parts of the three northern regions - North-western, North Central and Northern - lie north of the 50⁰ latitude. Only two administrative districts, Red Lake and Moosonee lie completely north of the 50⁰ parallel. Only parts of Kenora, Dryden, Sioux Lookout, Ignace, Thunder Bay, Nipigon, Geraldton, Hearst, Kapukasing and Cochrane Districts lie north of this line.

FIGURE 2

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES ORGANIZATION CHART

JULY 27, 1977

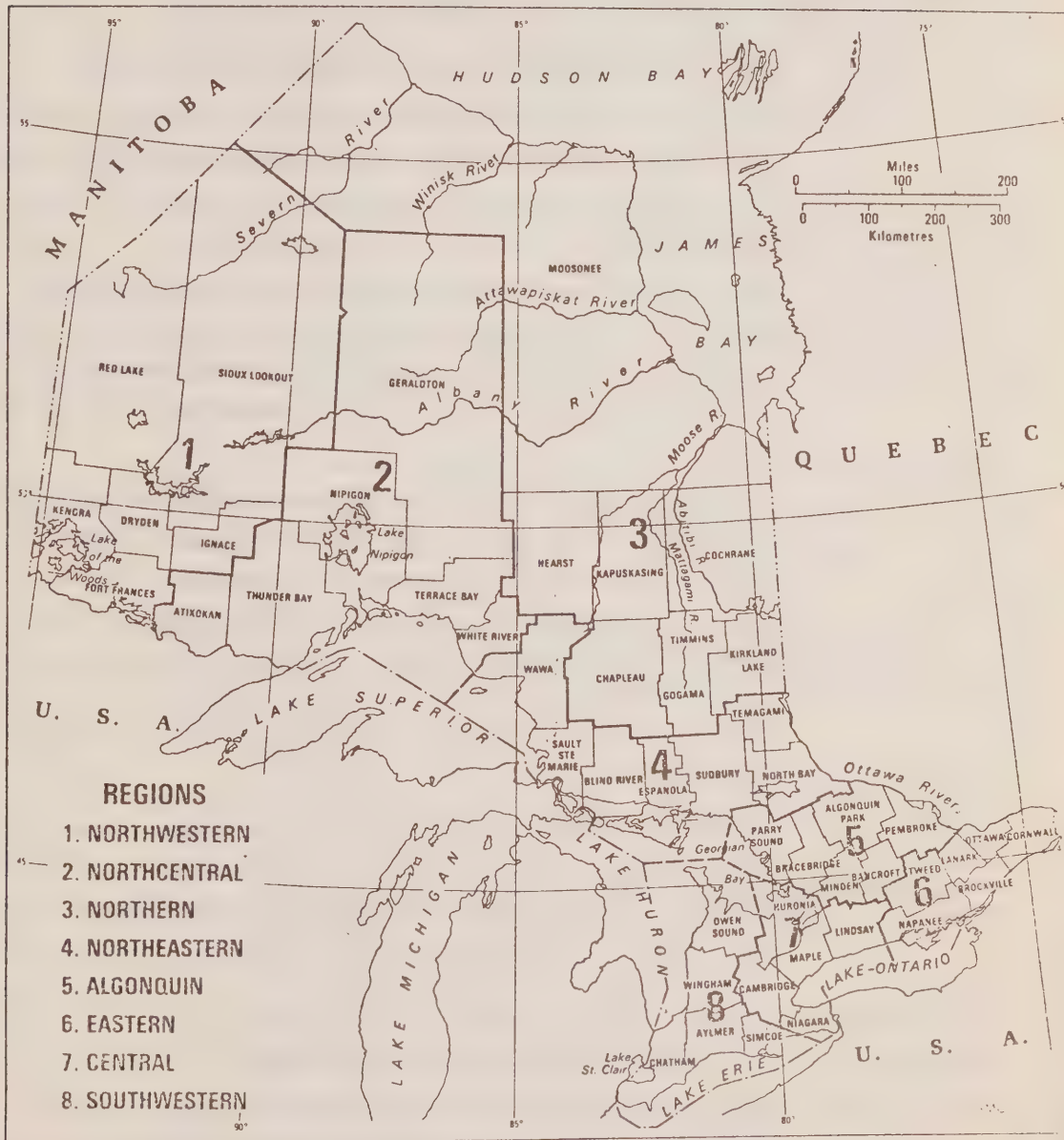


EACH REGION IS SUB-DIVIDED INTO SEVERAL DISTRICTS.

Field Organization

Ministry of Natural Resources
Regions and Districts in Ontario

MAP 11



3.1 RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS

In trying to achieve its specific objectives, most of which compete for the use of the land and water base of Ontario, conflicts between objectives do arise. Most of these conflicts are resolved through an integrated comprehensive land use planning process.

3.1.1 Ministry of Natural Resources Strategic Land Use Plan

The Ministry of Natural Resources has been involved in land use planning for many years. This has occurred because most of the objectives assigned to the Ministry require large areas of land.

Until recently, each Branch of the Ministry has prepared plans primarily on a single purpose, short-term basis without a clear indication of the objectives to be achieved by the plan. Where conflicts arose they were resolved in an ad hoc manner.

In recent years, other Ministries have intensified their land use planning programs. Society in general has increased its demand on the land-based resources. At the same time there has been a deepening concern felt by many people for the environment and the use of land. With these growing demands on the land base, it has become apparent that a new approach to land use planning is required within the Ministry of Natural Resources.

The planning approach which was devised to obtain the necessary coordination of Ministry plans is called the Ministry of Natural Resources Strategic Land Use Planning Program. There are three basic points of difference between this approach and the land use planning formerly done by the Ministry. First, land use planning must be preceded by clear statements of objectives which are to be achieved by the land allocation contained in the plan. Second, land use planning must proceed from the broadest geographic area, the Province; to the geographic components of that area, the Regions; and finally to the local level. Third, to obtain the broadest possible support for the land use plans and to ensure

that they meet, as far as possible, society's expectations from the land, public participation is an integral component of the planning process.

The Ministry of Natural Resources Strategic Land Use Plan will be a document which will state in broad and comprehensive terms how the Ministry wishes to use or influence the use of land to meet its objectives. The plan will coordinate all of the Ministry's land using programs and will be a major part of the Ministry's contribution to provincial government economic development planning.(See Map #12)

Part of the Ministry's objectives will be met by using Crown land. Other parts of the objectives, for example, aggregate extraction, fur production and much outdoor recreation, must be met through the use of privately owned land. Thus the Ministry of Natural Resources Strategic Land Use Plan will be concerned with all land and water, not just Crown land.

The plan is being prepared in two parts. Part I is the Ministry of Natural Resources overall policy document. Part II will consist of the plans of each of three planning regions: Northwestern, Northeastern and Southern Ontario.

For each of the three planning regions the planning process will consist of three distinct phases, each represented by a public report.

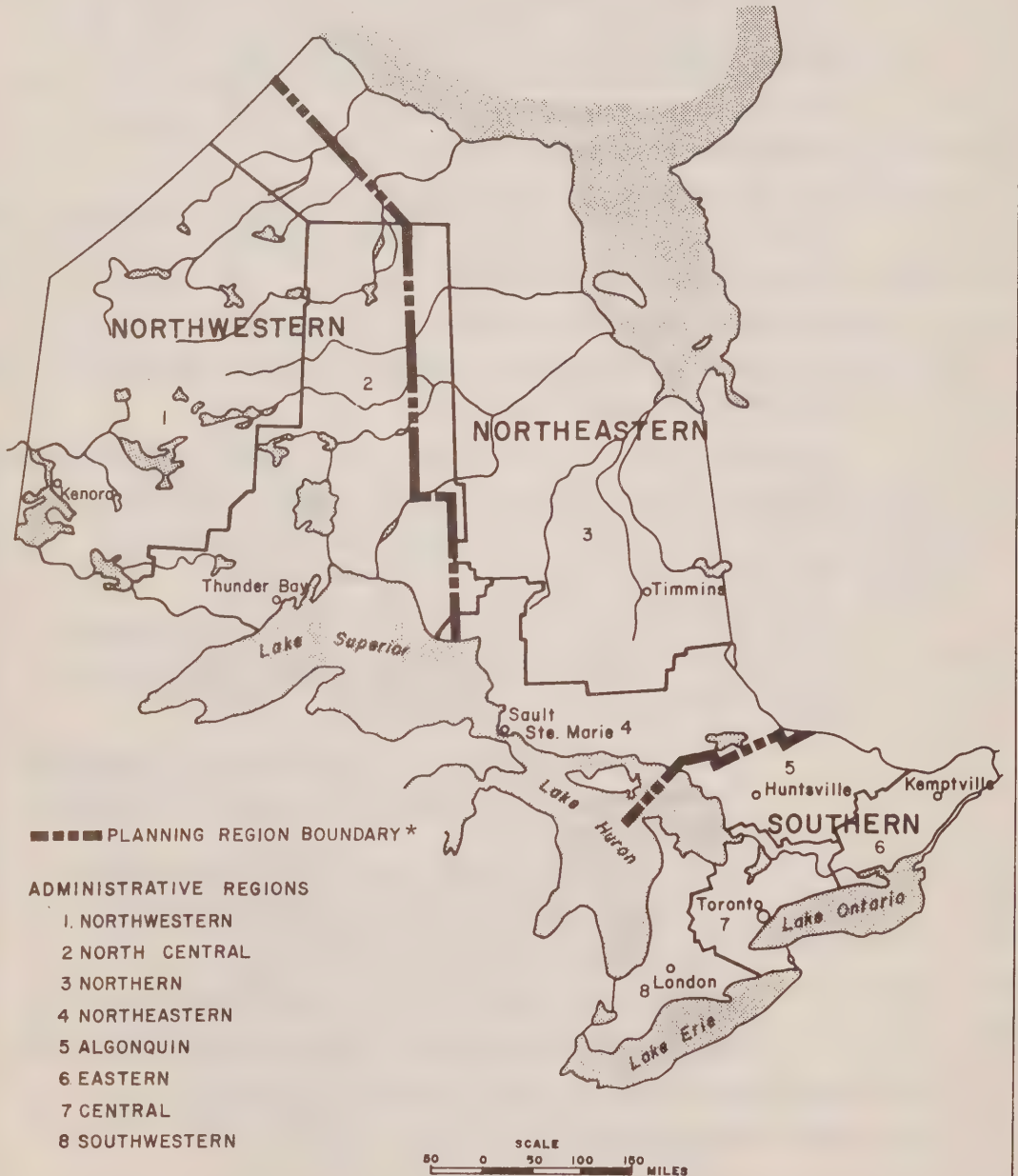
Phase I of the program is the compilation of background information necessary to the development and assessment of Ministry policy.

Phase II of the planning process is the development of a statement of integrated policies, objectives and targets for each planning region.

Phase III will identify land and water requirements and will outline a strategy for achieving Ministry objectives.

Public participation is to be a vital part of each phase of the whole planning process.

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS
AND
PLANNING REGIONS



* Corresponds to TEIA's Economic Development Regions in the North.

3.1.2 Local Land Use Planning

Local land use planning is the allocation of land to meet the Ministry's objectives at a finer level of detail. Local plans are prepared within the policy framework established by the strategic land use planning exercise. For example, the West Patricia Land Use Plan will be prepared within the framework of the Strategic Land Use Plan for Northwestern Ontario which itself was prepared within the framework of the Province's Economic Development program.

3.1.3 Guidelines for Land Use Planning

All land use plans within the Ministry are prepared in accordance with a set of guidelines which contain accepted planning principles.

3.1.4 Implications north of 50⁰ latitude

West Patricia Land Use Plan

While the Government's Economic Development Program calls for 18,000 new jobs by the year 1990, and while the Ministry of Natural Resources' Strategic Land Use Plan¹⁰ (broad and comprehensive) for Northwestern Ontario designates the Reed Proposal Study Area to forestry purposes, the Ministry feels that because of the far-reaching implications of the proposal, it is desirable to document and articulate at a finer level of detail all the concerns of the Ministry. This is best accomplished by a local land use plan and therefore such a plan is being prepared for a 100,000 square mile area encompassing the Reed Study Area and called the West Patricia Planning Area. (See Map #13.) This plan will be subject to review by the Ministry of the Environment under the Environmental Assessment Act 1975.

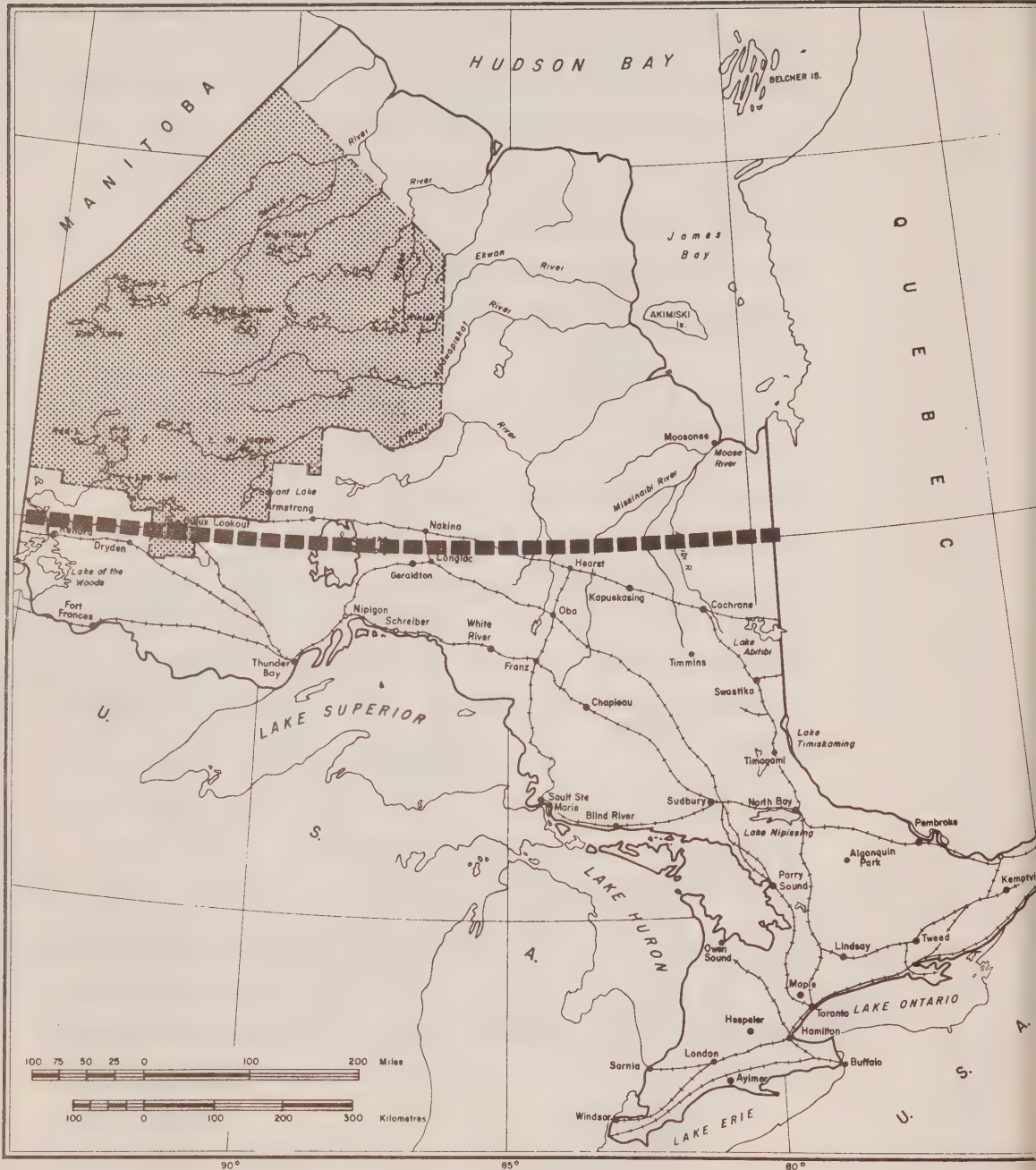
¹⁰ Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources Strategic Land Use Plan Phase I September 1974; Phase II September 1977

Map Number

13

WEST PATRICIA PLANNING AREA

NORTH OF 50°00'



LEGEND



WEST PATRICIA PLANNING AREA

The Hudson Bay - James Bay Lowlands

The Hudson Bay - James Bay Lowlands, lying almost entirely within the Moosonee District, contain an area of about 100,000 square miles. It is one of the three main physiographic regions of Ontario. Past activity and interest in the area has been limited to partial utilization of the natural resource in selected portions by the local residents, and periodic research expeditions of a biological and physiographic nature.

Recent improvements in the transportation and communications facilities such as aircraft landing strips, winter roads and microwave systems have made the area more accessible. This factor, the catalytic effect of the Royal Commission on Northern Environment, and renewed efforts in mining exploration, have combined to create a general public interest in the area.

4

Commission's Terms of Reference

Since the Royal Commission on Northern Environment has requested comments about its terms of reference and since the Ministry of Natural Resources has an understanding of northern Ontario, its land mass, its people and its ecology we offer the following suggestions.

4.1 BACKGROUND

After considering the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of the Environment, the Committee of Council approved order-in-council 1900/77 of July 13, 1977 which established a Royal Commission on the Northern Environment to be chaired by Mr. Justice Patrick Hartt.

The terms of reference of the commission are:

1. To inquire into any beneficial and adverse effects on the environment, as defined in the Environmental Assessment Act, for the people of Ontario of any public or private enterprise north or generally north of the 50th parallel of north latitude, such as those related to harvesting, supply and use of timber resources, mining, milling, smelting, oil and gas extraction, hydro-electric development, transportation, communications or pipelines;
2. To inquire into methods that should be used in the future to assess, evaluate and make decisions concerning the effects on the environment of such major enterprises;
3. To investigate the feasibility and desirability of alternative undertakings north or generally north of the 50th parallel of north latitude, for the benefit of the environment as defined in the Environmental Assessment Act.
4. To report and make such recommendations to the Minister of the Environment from time to time and as expeditiously as possible with respect to the subject matter of the inquiry as the commission deems necessary and desirable to carry out the purpose of the Environmental Assessment Act, 1975.

The commission has interpreted its terms of reference as the following major tasks or objectives:

1. to determine the effects on the environment of major enterprises north of the 50th parallel;
2. to investigate the feasibility of alternative uses of natural resources;
3. to suggest ways and means of assessing and deciding on environmental aspects of major enterprises

4.2 DISCUSSION OF THE COMMISSION OBJECTIVES

4.2.1 "To determine the effects on the environment of major enterprises north of the 50th parallel of latitude"

To achieve this objective, and number 3 as well, the commission would need to understand the impact each type of enterprise proposed to be developed, is likely to have on the environment. Given the comprehensive definition of environment that applies, and the wide variety of enterprises possible for development, the commission could very easily become swamped in a mass of detail. Caution is therefore advised in selecting the level of detail for the study.

Nevertheless, to achieve this objective you might:

4.2.1.1 Define a major enterprise in the following sectors of development -

- (a) wood harvesting
- (b) wood manufacturing
- (c) mining, milling and smelting
- (d) oil and gas extraction
- (e) hydro-electric development
- (f) nuclear-electric development
- (g) water use including diversions
- (h) tourism and recreation
- (i) transportation
- (j) communications
- (k) pipelines

and outline the actions in each, or some general combination of actions common to all enterprises. For some you would have specific examples to use; for others the enterprise would have to be hypothetical.

4.2.1.2 Define the Environment

- A. Seek a consensus on the level of detail required in defining the environment commensurate with the selected definition of each major enterprise.
- B. Assemble base-line data relative to each component of the environment as defined in the terms of reference and according to the level of detail chosen above.

4.2.1.3 Define Impact of the Actions of the Enterprise on the Environment

This will require determining which actions of a major enterprise or combinations of actions common to several enterprises are likely to have an impact on which components of the environment as defined in 4.2.1.2. at the level of detail chosen.

Due to the time constraints and the magnitude of the task it would seem impractical to attempt to define the degree of impact other than in broad generalities.

4.2.2 "To investigate the feasibility of alternative uses of natural resources"

- 4.2.2.1 One useful way of defining feasibility is that of a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis including all aspects of any undertaking. However, the existing state of the art has not developed to the level, where the costs and benefits of an undertaking relative to all the components of the environment, as defined in the commission's terms of reference, have been successfully incorporated into the analysis system. Therefore, if the commission's research led to improvements in the state of the art in cost-benefit analysis, better decision making relative to alternative uses of natural resources, might be possible.
- 4.2.2.2 Land and water use planning is another less sophisticated method of determining alternative uses of natural resources. This is based on the understanding that most natural resources have their origin and growth in either the land or water of Ontario. Land use planning attempts to arrive at a consensus of use wherein all values have

been considered and weighed, and an agreed-upon decision reached. As another alternative for achieving this objective the commission could analyse existing land use planning processes, of which MNR's strategic land use planning is one, and recommend an integrated, comprehensive planning process to the environment.

4.2.3 "To assess ways and means of assessing and deciding on environmental aspects of major enterprises".

This objective seems to address itself to the question: "Is there some better method of assessing the impact on the environment of development other than the process defined in the Environmental Assessment Act, 1975?"

Given the facts that, a great deal of discussion and study went into the development of the Environmental Assessment Act; the Act has not been in effect long enough to adequately assess its performance; and modification of new legislation is normal, based on its use, the commission may have difficulty in determining any possible inadequacies of the Act as the official method of assessing the environmental aspects of major developments.

Ex 23



Minister of Natural Resources

Annual Report

1977

Annual Report

of the Minister of Natural Resources
of the Province of Ontario
for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1977
\$1.00

TO HER HONOUR
The Lieutenant-Governor
of the Province of Ontario

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR
The undersigned begs respectfully to present to
your Honour the Annual Report of the Ministry
of Natural Resources for the fiscal year begin-
ning April 1, 1976, and ending March 31, 1977.



FRANK S. MILLER
Minister



Ministry of
Natural
Resources

Goal

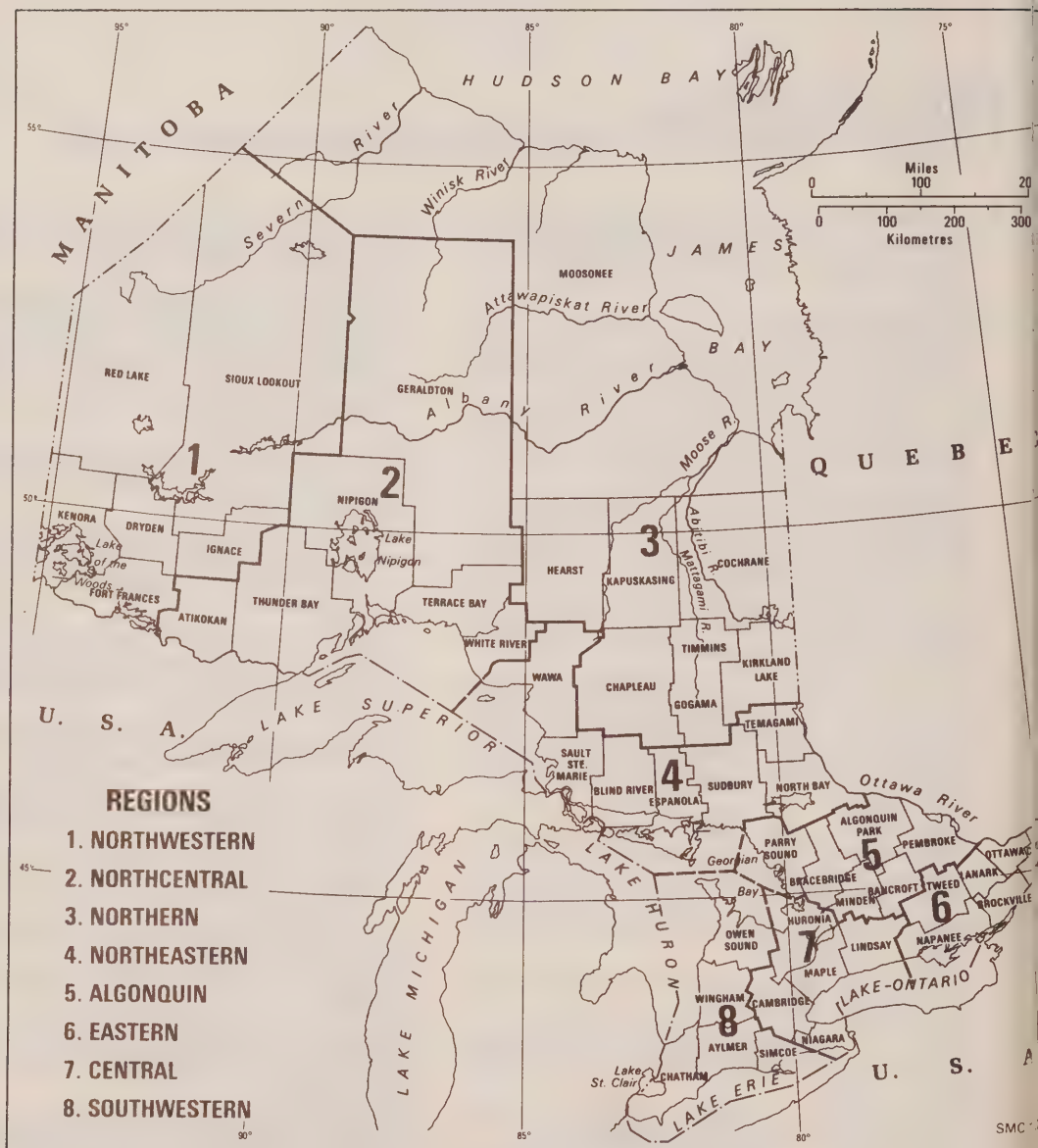
The goal of the Ministry of Natural Resources is defined as follows:

"To provide from Crown lands and waters, and to encourage on private lands and waters, a continuing combination of resource development, outdoor recreation and quality environment most consistent with the social and economic well-being of the people of Ontario."

Highlights of the fiscal year ended March 31, 1977

- Under the hunter safety training program, 26,247 new hunters were trained in 1976, bringing to 397,804 the number of hunters trained in Ontario since the program began in 1957.
- Agreements with private landowners under The Woodlands Improvement Act increased by 716 to 5,096, bringing 241,949 acres under agreement; 439 management plans were prepared for 16,683 acres.
- In a continuing inventory, 507 lakes (514,598 acres) and 2,217 miles of streams were examined; 546 fishing maps have been printed for public use.
- Geological Branch sent out 43 field parties in the summer of 1976. Their projects included the interpretive mapping of rock formations on 5,150 square miles of the Precambrian Shield.
- In an experimental innovation, two Provincial Parks were leased to private operators for one year with an option of renewal for one year.
- In 1976, a dry year, the number of forest fires was 3,985, the highest on record, and the acreage burned was 1,344,517, the highest recorded since 1923. On August 20, new fire starts numbered 120, a new record, and on August 24 the number of fires burning was 265, another record.
- Three new Provincial Wildlife Areas were opened, bringing the total to 28 areas covering 80,430 acres.
- Under The Forestry Act, the forests managed under agreements with municipalities, Conservation Authorities and the Government of Canada increased by 5,030 to 263,491 acres.
- Ontario waters were stocked with 7.9 million fish and 8.1 million fish eggs.
- Visitors to Provincial Parks numbered 10,732,666 and about one in seven participated in the activities of the interpretive program.
- Grants to Conservation Authorities amounted to \$23.9 million under The Conservation Authorities Act.
- Payments under the Mineral Exploration Assistance Program amounted to \$403,351, bringing the five-year total to \$2,101,992.
- A total of 556,149 hunting licences was sold to residents in 1976 and 31,285 to non-residents.
- The number of lakes in Ontario was estimated at 396,792.
- On Crown lands, 272,073 acres of forest received silvicultural treatment. Trees were marked for cutting on an additional 142,155 acres.
- A winter program, funded at \$350,000, assisted clubs and agencies to improve the grooming of 7,000 miles of snowmobile and ski trails. An additional 1,500 miles of snowmobile trails were maintained on public land.
- A total of 1,578 licences was issued under The Pits and Quarries Control Act.
- Field offices granted location or plan approvals for 219 dams and 64 projects involving diversion or channelization of rivers.
- Under The Game and Fish Act and related Acts, both provincial and federal, conservation officers took actions that resulted in 6,988 seizures and 5,791 convictions.
- Management plans were completed for 83,717 square miles of Crown land in 66 management units. Plans were being prepared or revised for 55,140 square miles in 23 management units.
- MacGregor Point Provincial Park was opened, bringing the number of Provincial Parks to 122.
- A total of 2,721 acres of private land was acquired for government purposes, bringing the acquisition since 1962 to 613,000 acres.
- A total of 278 townships was designated under The Pits and Quarries Control Act.
- About 1,400 water access points were maintained on public land for boaters.
- A total of 5,552 miles of forest access road was maintained.
- A total of 463.5 million cubic feet of wood was harvested on Crown lands; the stumpage value was \$26.8 million.
- The commercial fish harvest in 1976 was 45.1 million pounds; the ex-vessel value was \$12.5 million.
- In the 1975-6 fur year, 713,745 wild fur pelts were exported or tanned; their value was \$8.5 million.
- Seventy-six regulations were made under the authority of Acts administered by the Ministry and 430 Orders-in-Council were prepared and processed.
- Internal Audit Branch was established.

Ministry of Natural Resources Regions and Districts in Ontario



Division of Forests

Forest Research Branch

The Branch provides scientific and technical knowledge and information to improve the management of forest resources in Ontario.

The main research effort is in tree biology and forest ecology (rather than wood technology or economics), aimed at forest regeneration and afforestation and at improving present forests.

The production and performance of planting stock used for the artificial regeneration of Ontario's forests is a major program in which several disciplines are engaged. Studies included treatment of seed for optimum germination, effects of seedbed treatments on survival and growth after out-planting, characterization of physiological condition of planting stock, handling and storage of stock, and extension of planting season. Most of the work deals with coniferous species such as pines and spruces, but increasing attention is being paid to the artificial regeneration of broadleaf species such as silver maple, basswood, black locust and ash.

Considerable gain in growth of conifer species may be obtained by improvement of seed sources of native species and breeding of hybrids. In spruce, present emphasis is on progeny tests to determine the genetic value of seed production areas which have been selected for the vigor and good form of the trees. Similarly, tests have been performed on "plus" trees, individuals of exceptional quality. Work is in progress on hybridization and evaluation of other spruce species.

In pines, the development of blister-rust-resistant white pine continued, and the groundwork was laid for extensive work on jack pine.

Fast growing species, such as hybrid poplars, established near mills and managed intensively on the proper sites, can provide quickly a useful source of fibre, particularly in southern Ontario. The testing and selection of clones to provide an ideal combination of rapid growth, frost and disease resistance, and desirable fibre characteristics comprise an important program. Other uses of the plant material, for example as a protein source, are also being investigated. Equipment was designed and built for harvesting very closely spaced hybrid poplar plantations. Much of the work has centred on the hybrid poplars but some work is now under way on larch.

The hardwood forest of southern Ontario is an important source of lumber, veneer and speciality products such as maple sap. It is also an important recreational resource for the public and private owners. Studies involve unravelling the complexities of tolerant hardwood forest growth to improve the basis for management decisions, rehabilitating lowland and upland hardwood forests in southwestern Ontario to provide fibre and other products, and investigating the production of maple sap.

In northern Ontario, the spruce-fir-aspen forest is a major forest type. Studies undertaken by the Branch concentrate on the upland sites with particular emphasis currently on the quality and variation of aspen regeneration, the management of balsam fir, and regeneration of the spruces.

Soil and climate have a profound influence on seed germination and on survival and subsequent growth of

seedlings, competing shrubs and trees. Studies include the assessment of soil moisture and nutrients, tree nutrition and fertilization, and root growth in relation to soil conditions and its effect on stem growth, biomass production and nutrient cycling.

Knowledge of the growth potential of conifer plantations and managed hardwood stands helps the forest manager to decide the best treatment for each forest condition. Studies to date have concentrated on obtaining information for red pine and hardwoods in southern Ontario. The broad field of obtaining, interpreting and using information on the forest resource is also being examined.

Forest Management Branch

The objective of the Branch is to produce optimum and continuous industrial, social and environmental benefits from public forests, and to encourage and assess similar production on private lands in Ontario.

Tree Seed Program

The inventory of forest tree seed in storage at the Ontario Tree Seed Plant, Angus, as of June 1, 1976, was 3,615,000,000 viable seeds of 92 species, weighing 16,000 kg and valued at \$940,000.

The year 1976 was a good crop year for many of the species used in the reforestation program.

1976 Seed Crop by Species	Hectolitres Collected
Jack Pine	10,629
White Spruce	173
Black Spruce	171
Black Walnut	1,963
Red Oak	124
White Cedar	60
Other species	528
TOTAL:	13,648

Tree Improvement

Plus trees selected	395	trees
Scions, Grafted	9,660	scions
Grafted stock, Outplanted	1,893	trees
Seed Collection Areas*	8,525	acres
Seed Production Areas	633	acres
Seed Orchards	198	acres

**A term used to describe superior stands which are reserved and logged periodically to supply seed and then regenerated with the same seed source to maintain them as gene pool reserves.*

This program is designed to improve seed quality and increase the quantity of available tree seed to meet the requirements of the production policy.

Seed Distribution

A total of 1,401,480,000 viable seeds were used to carry out 174 regeneration projects in the Province during 1976.

This was an increase of 146,470,000 viable seeds over 1975. The seed is used in four main programs:

Nursery Stock Production	343,400,000
Tubelings	17,040,000
Direct Seeding	1,040,248,000
Research & Misc.	792,000
Total Viable Seed	1,401,480,000

Planting Stock

Distribution, Conifers	43,223,501
Hardwoods	2,757,621
Total	45,981,122
Production Targets seeded	73,532,500

Seeding targets have been reduced due to a re-examination of silvicultural prescriptions to utilize more direct seeding and modified cutting to achieve regeneration on selected sites.

Equipment Development

Final field testing of the Ontario Tree Planter was completed and arrangements are being made to turn over production to a local manufacturer. At Kemptville Nursery a used cigarette machine was converted to produce $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch peat-filled cellulose containers for growing tree seedlings. Some 200,000 containers were produced for field experiments.

Silvicultural equipment built at the Mechanical

Research Unit included a V-plow for use with the C planter, a machine for harvesting short rotation poplar, and a device for producing poplar cuttings.

Private Lands

The Woodlands Improvement Act	Agreements
New agreements activated 1976-7	716
Agreements in effect March 31, 1977	5,096
Number of Trees Planted:	8,215,690.

These operations are carried out on private land. The Woodlands Improvement Act agreements. The area treated is an integral part of forest production particularly in southern Ontario where there is no significant area of Crown land.

Advisory Services

1. Number of public inquiries serviced	63,373
2. Number of field inspections made	7,113
3. Number of forest management programs prepared	439
4. Total area for which management programs were prepared	16,683
5. Trees purchased and planted by private landowners	7,647,726
6. Timber marked for harvesting:	
Sawtimber	2,502,416
Pulpwood	12,086

Classification of Cut-Over Forest Land, 1976-7

Cutting Method	Regeneration Required	Satisfactory Natural Regeneration	Regeneration not Required	Areas in
Clear Cut	224,362	57,761	—	28
Selection	—	44,521	—	4
Partial Cut	—	—	60,622	6
TOTAL	224,362	102,282	60,622	*38

*The reduced area from previous years is a reflection of strikes affecting the industry in 1975-6.

Regeneration and Tending of Forest Land, 1976-7

Treatment	Crown Land	Agreement Forests	W.I.A.	Sub-Total	Other Patent Lands	Areas in
REGENERATION						
Planting Nursery Stock	41,687	1,837	10,358	53,882	5,830	5
Container Stock	4,955	—	—	4,955	—	4
Seeding	66,814	—	—	66,814	—	66
Modified Harvest Cut	27,426	204	—	27,630	—	27
Scarification	8,002	112	—	8,114	—	8
Seed Trees	10,147	—	—	10,147	—	10
Total	159,031	2,153	10,358	171,542	5,830	177
TENDING						
Hand Cleaning	11,308	2,036	1,392	14,736	—	14
Herbicide Spraying	24,661	670	714	26,045	—	26
Thinning Improvement Cuts	34,218	5,149	9,696	49,063	651	49
Pruning	928	1,184	431	2,543	—	2
Fertilization, Drainage	283	1,101	279	1,663	—	1
Total	71,398	10,140	12,512	94,050	651	94
TOTAL AREA TREATED	230,429	12,293	22,870	265,592	6,481	272
Site Preparation						
For Seeding, Planting or Modified Harvest Cutting	85,730	539	2,375	88,644	—	88
Tree Marking	114,338	6,893	13,302	134,533	7,622	142

7. Activities with youth groups 194 groups
8. Public education activities and services 1,241 items
9. Days of forestry instruction provided to schools, colleges, universities 392 days

The above data are a measure of the forestry extension program offered to all landowners. A change in landowner management practices is desired to ensure the establishment and maintenance of private forests for the production of forest products and forest values.

Agreement Forests

Agreement Holders	Added 1976-7	Released 1976-7	Acreage
1 Government of Canada			3,532.00
24 Conservation Authorities	329.00		93,818.06
19 Counties	461.20		144,047.56
10 Townships			3,029.24
6 Regional Municipalities	4,240.00		19,064.03
60 Totals	5,030.20		263,490.89

The agencies reported above have forest management agreements with the Minister under The Forestry Act. The agencies' forests are an integral part of forest production targets, of particular importance in districts with no significant Crown land areas.

Pest Control

The most serious problem in Ontario's forests in 1976 continued to be the eastern spruce budworm. Since 1967, the infestation has expanded steadily. By the end of 1976, the budworm had attacked a gross forested area of 36.5 million acres (14.6 million ha), with the area infested in 1976 10 per cent higher than in 1975.

Aerial spraying to protect the spruce-balsam forest was conducted on 101,000 acres. In Northeastern Ontario and the Algonquin Region, spraying was confined to Provincial Parks with high recreational value (14,100 acres), whereas in Northwestern Ontario, the program was directed to 87,000 acres of production forest.

Two chemical insecticides, Matacil and Sumithion, were used for the majority of spraying. Matacil was applied at 1.5 ounces active material per acre and Sumithion at four ounces active material per acre. In part of the area, Matacil was applied, followed by Sumithion at the above rates. Orthene was applied experimentally to 1,800 acres, and a bacterial insecticide, Thuricide, was used on 2,000 acres.

The Saratoga spittlebug caused severe damage to red pine plantations in Pembroke District in 1975. In 1976, the Ministry conducted an aerial spray program against this insect on 353 acres of red pine plantation. The insecticide, malathion, was applied at the rate of eight ounces active material per acre and provided excellent control.

In co-operation with the Canadian Forestry Service, 108 acres of red pine plantation, infested with red-headed pine sawfly, was aerially sprayed with a virus which acts specifically on this insect. The application was highly effective.

In addition, small-scale treatments were required throughout the province to control a variety of pests, e.g. white pine weevil, cedar leaf miner, sawflies, white grubs, and wild currant, the alternate host for white pine blister rust. Experiments were continued to determine the effectiveness of a harmless fungus, *Peniophora gigantea*, as a biological control for root rot, *Fomes annosus*.

Timber Sales Branch

The major responsibility of the Branch is the orderly disposition of the Province's timber resource through the administration of major sections of The Crown Timber Act. This is accomplished by the review and approval of forest management plans, the allocation of the Province's Crown timber to the forest industry through various statutory methods, the licensing of forest industry mills, the measurement of the harvested volume of Crown timber, and the monitoring of factors affecting the viability of the Province's forest industry.

Management Plans

Forest management plans provide the broad framework within which forest operations are conducted. More detailed operating plans for shorter time periods identify the Crown timber stands to be harvested, regenerated and tended, and the roads and other improvements required on Crown, company and Agreement Forest management units.

STATUS OF MANAGEMENT PLANS

Areas in Square Miles	Forest Management Units			
	Crown No. Area	Company No. Area	Agreement No. Area	
Approved Standard Plans	64 70,151	2 13,566	33 256	
Plans Submitted for Approval	— —	2 6,130	4 39	
Plans being Prepared and/or Revised	15 27,994	8 27,146	23 105	
New Inventory Required	3 11,362	14 30,127	— —	
Inactive and/or Inaccessible or not under plans	6 19,382	— —	— —	
Total	88 128,889	26 76,969	60 400	

Area data have been revised to include all land and water in each unit with the exclusion of waters of the Great Lakes.

Timber Allocation

Crown timber is allocated to the Province's forest industry in accordance with forest management principles and industrial requirements. Crown timber harvesting licences provide the Province's forest industry with the legislative authority to harvest Crown timber on an annual, allowable harvest basis. The timber harvesting licences take one of several major forms and are specific as to geographic area, tree species, volumes, stumpage and other charges, and various control measures.

Forest industry mills are licensed to operate with respect to Crown and private timber supplies in a specific locality.

Crown Timber Licences

Areas under Licence as at March 31, 1977	Number	Square Miles
Under Section 2, Crown Timber Act . . .	31	225.6
Under Section 3, Crown Timber Act . . .	395	98,219.5
Under Section 5, Crown Timber Act . . .	14	62.0
	440	98,507.1

Mill Licences

	1973	1974	1975	*1976
Sawmills, 8-hour capacity				
Lumber,				
capacity over 50M fbm	67	60	53	53
Lumber,				
capacity 10M to 50M fbm . . .	96	104	98	88
Lumber,				
capacity under 10M fbm	531	570	569	543
Miscellaneous	49	40	45	30
Veneer Mills	25	26	23	24
Pulp Mills	23	24	23	23
Total	791	824	811	761

*Preliminary

Forest Industry Development

This Section is concerned with the growth and development of the components of the Province's forest industry by monitoring the demand for, and supply of, timber products and the pattern of trade in these commodities, and by analyzing resource taxation and pricing. The Section assists in industrial expansion and regional development through industrial liaison, policy development, and economic analyses.

Pulp Chips, 1976 (Preliminary)

Ontario Production	Number of Mills	Bo
Shipments	101	1,4
Inventory Adjustment
Total	101	1,4
Consumption of Ontario Chips by Jurisdictions	Number of Mills	Bo
Ontario	19	1,2
Quebec	7	1
Manitoba	1	
U.S.A.	4	
Total	31	1,4

Wood Measurement

The measurement of harvested timber, or scaling, determines the volume of timber removed from Crown Land Agreement Forests. It is the basis for the determination of public revenue and forest production statistics related to the forest industry. Only licensed scalers, approved by the Ministry, may carry out this important function. Current measurement practices are under constant review to ensure that they keep abreast of the latest harvesting techniques.

Volume and Value of Wood cut from Crown Lands, 1976-7

Tree Species	Volume in Cubic Feet	Bonus	Crown Dues	Stump Value
SOFTWOODS				
White Pine	17,397,105.18	\$ 599,295.45	\$ 979,794.98	\$ 1,579,000.00
Red Pine	5,100,676.82	163,424.68	289,882.75	453,000.00
Jack Pine	135,019,215.87	273,779.07	7,408,718.05	7,682,000.00
Pine, Mixed	97.50	140.69	5.56	
Spruce	232,600,554.43	760,268.93	13,054,688.47	13,814,000.00
Hemlock	1,886,767.83	15,020.57	106,423.78	121,000.00
Balsam	14,780,470.20	49,541.59	832,517.86	882,000.00
Cedar	399,702.09	8,413.17	22,631.73	31,000.00
Tamarack	99,782.89	522.91	2,805.94	3,000.00
Softwoods, Mixed	78,681.95	16.13	942.27	
Total Softwoods	407,363,054.76	1,870,423.19	22,698,411.39	24,568,800.00
HARDWOODS				
Maple	9,141,094.24	162,234.71	675,465.50	837,700.00
Yellow Birch	4,337,592.44	223,704.84	351,310.56	575,000.00
White Birch	2,258,292.93	28,866.30	27,957.24	56,800.00
Oak	227,626.17	11,118.37	15,650.77	26,700.00
Beech	454,415.90	17,345.38	31,210.70	48,500.00
Ash	45,376.41	1,062.85	9,074.75	10,100.00
Elm	31,320.18	1,010.32	2,602.09	3,600.00
Basswood	215,442.62	8,136.90	14,251.64	22,300.00
Cherry	20,958.42	345.12	1,734.86	2,000.00
Poplar	27,993,107.14	88,325.26	336,605.51	424,900.00
Hardwoods, Mixed	11,427,749.19	68,169.48	143,281.84	211,400.00
Total Hardwoods	56,152,975.64	610,319.53	1,609,145.46	2,219,400.00
GRAND TOTAL	463,516,030.40	2,480,742.72	24,307,556.85	26,788,200.00

Division of Mines

Mineral Resources Branch

The prime objective of the Branch is to assure the orderly development and optimum use of provincial mineral resources in line with the Ministry's policy of broadening the base of mineral development and processing in Ontario. The most important function of the Branch is to provide the Minister of Natural Resources with in-depth researched information and mineral policy options, as well as to ensure equitable mining tax assessments. Major areas of responsibility for the Branch are as follows:

- (a) Development and administration of mineral resource policies;
- (b) Analysis of the effectiveness of present public policies in various jurisdictions in respect of mineral resource development;
- (c) In-depth world-wide mineral commodity studies on each mineral element in provincial mineral reserves, with priorities set for nickel, copper, zinc, iron ore, precious metals, uranium and structural materials;
- (d) Administration of The Mining Tax Act, The Petroleum Resources Act, The Pits and Quarries Control Act and certain parts of The Mining Act;
- (e) In-depth analysis of the existing tax systems to develop a more effective mineral taxation policy;
- (f) Economic studies of metal and mineral markets and factors affecting Ontario's mineral output;
- (g) Federal-Provincial liaison on mineral resources problems;
- (h) Determination of an inventory of the Province's mineral resources, commodity by commodity, and commercially viable ore reserves;
- (i) Continuing analysis of the mineral reserves position against present and projected world supply and demand for minerals;
- (j) In-depth studies of mining and exploration company decision-making processes;
- (k) Preparation of plans to stimulate exploration for, and development of, mineral resources in Ontario; and
- (l) Studies on economic behaviour of multi-national mineral resources companies.

Metallic Minerals Section

The objectives of the Section are 1) to provide effective metallic mineral policy options for the Division of Mines based upon in-depth research on a commodity or topical basis, 2) to monitor metal market trends as well as technological progress in the mineral sector and, 3) to monitor policy developments in other jurisdictions with respect to their anticipated impact on Ontario metal mining and processing.

On a commodity basis, a study entitled "Towards a Zinc Policy for the Province of Ontario" was completed and published as a policy background paper in December, 1976. Work on the revision and updating of the 1974 policy background paper on iron ore continued and will be completed by fall, 1977. A similar study on nickel was initiated before the end of the year. Due to the size and complexity of the subject, completion is expected in 1978.

The second stage of the development of an economic model of the mineral industry of Ontario was completed, and a summary report was released for publication in the Annual Review issue of *The Northern Miner*. The study in its entirety is being readied for publication late in 1977. A study of the economic growth debate in its relevance for Ontario mining has been carried to the same stage.

Studies of different aspects of the problems of Ontario's declining gold mining industry were carried out to provide background material for responses to a wide variety of submissions from interested parties.

In the area of energy resources, the Section continued to evaluate developments concerning the Onakawana lignite deposits and also detailed one mining engineer to co-operate with Ministry of Energy personnel in monitoring Ontario's stake in Syncrude.

In conjunction with Geology Branch staff, the Section completed work on an inventory of the zinc reserves of the Province and commenced inventory studies of its nickel reserves. The uranium reserves inventory was updated.

Although this mineral inventory work develops a crucial part of the data base necessary for the development of mineral policy options, publication is not possible due to the confidential nature of the company data involved.

Liaison with organs of the Federal government, of the Provincial governments and of some foreign jurisdictions, as well as with mining company representatives, continued on matters pertaining to Ontario Mineral Policy and mineral industry matters of mutual concern.

There was also continuing involvement in the issues evolving in connection with the administration of The Mining Tax Act and The Ontario Mining Act.

Industrial Minerals Section

The Section has two major functions:

1. Providing the input necessary to fulfill the role of the Branch in presenting industrial (non-metallic) mineral policy options for the Province; and
 2. Administering The Pits and Quarries Control Act.
- The policy function will be developed on a progressive basis to deal in turn with each industrial mineral and rock commodity by implementing the processes outlined as major areas of responsibility for the Branch.

The Section's function in administration of The Pits and Quarries Control Act involves a dual role. On the one hand, consultation and guidance are provided to the Ministry's field offices which, through their pits and quarries inspectors, are responsible for implementing the requirements of the Act. On the other hand, the Section has been processing applications for pit and quarry licences forwarded from the field offices for the Minister's decision.

As of June, 1975, and December, 1976, respectively, the Ministry's Central and Southwestern Regions assumed the latter responsibility in keeping with Government's plans for decentralization of operations.

Three regional Mineral Aggregate Studies have been contracted out to consultants and completed. Those for the Central and Eastern Regions are published and available and the Southwestern study will be available early in 1977.

As of August 27, 1976, there were 278 geographic townships designated under the Act. Understandably, the majority of staff time has been expended in 1) liaison with inspectors, 2) processing the many applications, 3) ex-

plaining the Act and its purposes to applicants in personal and telephone interviews, and 4) participating in various relevant meetings.

A total of 1,578 Pits and Quarries Control Act licences have been issued in the designated areas.

Mining Tax Assessment Section

The Section experienced a major reorganization during 1975-6 to cope with the increased complexity of the Act, following the 1975 and 1976 amendments to the statute.

The Section provides draft mining tax assessments and financial data for the Mine Assessor to assist him in the administration of The Mining Tax Act and determination of the tax due.

At the end of last year, the Section staff consisted of one trained assistant mine assessor and an analyst. This staff has been augmented in 1976 by a section supervisor, two assistant mine assessors under training, and an assistant assessor under contract.

Mining tax returns were received for taxation year 1975 indicating estimated liability under the Act for 1975 operations of more than \$50,000,000.

Petroleum Resources Section

The Section is responsible for all the activities associated with the oil and gas exploration, drilling and production industry in Ontario. These functions include the conservation and development of Ontario's petroleum resources in conjunction with acceptable environmental and safety standards.

Geological and engineering data are collected on all wells drilled in the Province and consolidated in the form of publications and maps which are made available to the public to encourage the equitable development of Ontario's petroleum resources.

The Section's staff includes qualified geologists, reservoir engineers and resource officers. As an integrated regulatory and scientific agency, it is able to advise Government on all problems arising from legislation and the wide variety of technical and scientific problems related to oil and gas exploration and development in Ontario and other areas of Canada.

The Section, operating under the authority of The Petroleum Resources Act and Regulations made thereunder, requires the submission of all information collected in the drilling and production of wells. This information is submitted in the form of core and drill cutting samples, engineering and geological completion reports, fluid analyses, monthly and annual production reports, and a variety of reports required of the various licences issued.

All data is validated by the appropriate regional resource officer and interpreted and transcribed by geologists and engineers into readily accessible forms by way of hard copy documents, microfilm, and computer output for both internal and public use.

Through its drafting unit, the Section compiles and constructs 15-minute quadrant maps for southwestern Ontario showing all oil and gas wells and regulation spacing areas. The maps are updated weekly and made available to the public.

The geological well samples are washed, bottled and stored in the repository facilities located in London. Here they are made available to geologists and engineers from industry and universities for research studies.

Under the authority of The Mining Act and Ontario Regulation 546/71, The Section regulates the disposition of mineral rights within Lake Erie. To the end of 1975 the Section had issued 2,523,609 acres under Licence of

Occupation and 277,286 acres under production lease, a total of seven operators.

During 1975 a total of 162 wells were drilled in Ontario including 66 wells in Lake Erie. Off-shore operations are closely scrutinized by the resource officer staff not only operating on a 24-hour basis and staying aboard the vessel during critical phases of the operation.

Since 1858 more than 100,000 oil and gas wells have been drilled in Ontario, and many have never been plugged. As a result the Section, through Government funding, administers the plugging of hazardous wells on a priority basis, and in turn works closely with T.E.O. and other agencies in this regard.

Mineral Economics Section

The Section has been established with elements of the former Commodity Analysis Section. Its responsibilities are as follows:

1. Economic and statistical research as an input for the development of mineral policy options;
2. Development and maintenance of an economic mineral commodity data base;
3. Annual survey and preparation of annual reports:
 - (a) Mineral Industry Statistics, and
 - (b) Mining Accident Statistics and Employment
4. Collection and analysis of national and international data on all metals and minerals commodities, markets, consumption trends, tariffs, duties and export import restrictions;
5. Studies on economic impact of mineral policies in other provinces;
6. Consulting services in the field of mineral statistics to other branches of the Ministry, other Ministries and the interested public, and
7. Administration of Part X — Refinery Provisions of The Mining Act.

In 1975-6, preparatory work was undertaken on the publication of the report on Ontario's Mineral Industry Statistics for 1971-1973. The information and the statistics data previously published in these reports have been made available to the interested public on an open file. By the end of the year the open data file on mineral industry operations was completed for the years 1973 and 1974 and the statistical data on mineral production of Ontario was tabulated for 1972 and 1973.

The Section is responsible for preparation of an annual bulletin on mining accident statistics and employment.

In addition to the statistical breakdown of data by economic areas, Northwestern, Northeastern and Southern Ontario, as well as by major mining centres, the Section also tabulated in 1975 the values of mineral output for the newly established Natural Resource regions.

The Section provided services in the field of mineral statistics to the staff of the Ministry of Natural Resources and other government agencies and the interested public.

Economic and statistical research on mineral resources was reoriented from pure research and assembly to applied research, targeted to output requirements.

Mines Engineering Branch

Mines Engineering Branch was transferred to the Occupational Health and Safety Division of the Ministry of Labour on December 17, 1976. The report on the Branch for the past fiscal year is included in the Annual Report of the Minister of Labour.

Geological Branch

Geological Branch provides information on the geology and mineral resources of Ontario to encourage industry exploration, to provide a basis for land-use planning, and to aid in the development of non-renewable resource policies.

Geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys identify favorable locations for mineral and aggregate deposits and provide increased knowledge and understanding of the geological history of Ontario. Existing data on mineral deposits are being compiled, and new studies have been initiated. Educational programs and published reports and maps are available to the public. Additional scientific contributions are made by the presentation of papers and field trips at geoscience conventions.

The Branch administers the Mineral Exploration Assistance Program (MEAP) whereby the Government reimburses an individual or company one-third of the cost of an approved exploration expenditure (maximum \$100,000) in any of six designated areas.

Precambrian Geology Section

During the summer of 1976, 22 field parties undertook interpretive mapping of rock formations of the Precambrian Shield. A total of 1,150 square miles was mapped at a scale of one inch to one-quarter mile for publication at one inch to one-half mile. Six reconnaissance and compilation projects covering 1,000 square miles were carried out for publication at one inch to one mile.

Operation Kenora-Ear Falls, a helicopter supported reconnaissance project, covered approximately 3,000 square miles for publication at one inch to four miles. Three compilation sheets (one inch to four miles) were in preparation. On the basis of field area location, the geologists of the Section are divided into North Archean, Central Archean, South Archean and Proterozoic mapping groups.

Phanerozoic Geology Section

The Section is responsible for the survey and analysis of post-Precambrian soil and rock materials in Ontario. Major thrusts are the stratigraphic mapping of Paleozoic, Mesozoic and Quaternary age sediments and the inventory of mineral aggregates. An important role is to provide information to, and liaise with, municipalities for aggregate resource planning.

During the 1976 field season, seven field parties were operational in northern and southern Ontario. Surveys of Quaternary geology were carried out near Thunder Bay, at Sault Ste. Marie, and in the Tillsonburg, Goderich-Seaforth, and Chesley-Tiverton areas of southern Ontario. Paleozoic mapping was carried out in the Cambridge-Simcoe and Woodstock-Grand Bend areas.

A reconnaissance inventory of sand and gravel resources was carried out in much of northwestern Ontario, and more detailed studies were made of aggregates in several townships in Grey, Bruce and Huron Counties. The Section began a program to prepare detailed reports on mineral aggregates for all townships designated under The Pits and Quarries Act (1971).

Geophysics/Geochemistry Section

Geophysical surveys carried out in 1976 included a gravity survey in the Red Lake area. Geochemical-geological investigations of the relationships between massive sulphide deposits and their volcanic host rocks were conducted in the

Confederation Lake and Red Lake areas with Mineral Deposits Section.

The Section was responsible for the planning and implementation at the provincial level of a reconnaissance airborne radiometric survey in the Kenora-Deer Lake area and a regional lake-sediment geochemical survey in the Pembroke-Kingston area. These surveys are part of the Federal-Provincial Uranium Reconnaissance Program to provide information for exploration and assessment of uranium potential. Development of computer-based techniques for processing and interpretation of geoscience data was continued.

Mineral Deposits Section

The Section studies deposits of both metallic and non-metallic minerals, their distribution, geology, reserves and potential. An important role is to provide reserve data and resource potential estimates for use in government planning, particularly for land use, parks and transportation corridors, and as background for studies by Mineral Resources Branch.

With Mineral Resources Branch, the Section co-operated in the National Uranium Reserves and Resources Appraisal Program and a zinc-copper resources inventory of Ontario. A two-year provincial study of nickel-copper resources was initiated.

Other studies included metal distribution maps for gold, silver, basemetals, and molybdenum; a series of mineral potential maps to aid in large-scale regional planning; a study of the nickel deposits of the Timmins area; a peat study in the Thunder Bay-Ignace area; and a revision of silica and marble deposits. In addition, many producing mines and exploration sites were visited on a routine basis.

Mineral Exploration Assistance Program

Government payments under the Mineral Exploration Assistance Program (MEAP) for the fiscal year were \$403,531 with a total government expenditure in the past five years of \$2,101,992. The six designated areas are in eastern Ontario, Red Lake, Atikokan, Geraldton-Beardmore, Kirkland Lake and Cobalt-Gowganda. Open File Report 5230 covers MEAP to March 31, 1977.

Geochronology Laboratory

Geological Branch, in conjunction with the Department of Mineralogy and Geology, Royal Ontario Museum, established a geochronology laboratory at the Museum. This facility is providing the absolute radiometric ages necessary for unravelling the geological history of Ontario's Precambrian Shield and its mineral deposits. Geological Branch will conduct a long-term program of radiometric age investigations with emphasis on mineralized areas such as Early Precambrian volcanic belts and on geological problems related to the formation of ore deposits.

Renfrew-Pembroke Program

A four-year mineral exploration incentives program in the Renfrew-Pembroke region was initiated in September, 1976, with funding from the Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs. This program is designed to renew mineral industry interest in the area by supplying information on basic geology and its relation to the known mineral deposits, and by locating areas of highest potential for each of the commodities likely to be found. Three major project phases were begun to evaluate the potential of carbonate rocks, the potential for precious

and base metals, and the potential for uranium deposits, particularly of the Bancroft and Sharbot Lake types.

Regional and Resident Geological Program

Regional and Resident Geologists' offices were maintained in the following centres: Kenora, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout, Thunder Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, Timmins, Kirkland Lake, Huntsville, Kemptville, Richmond Hill and London.

The principal function of Regional and Resident Geologists is to provide consultative service to government, industry and public on the geology and mineral deposits of the Province. In carrying out this function, they conducted visits on a regular basis to operating mines and both active and inactive prospects. They provided geoscience data for a variety of land planning functions.

They also undertook a variety of mapping projects and specific studies, including an examination of gold deposits associated with carbonate rocks in the Timmins area, and slope stability and hazard land studies in the Ottawa-Carleton area.

Geoservices Section

The Section provides a support and service function to Ministry geoscientists, management and public. Five sub-sections are formed according to functional responsibilities.

Scientific Review Office is responsible for the scientific review, editing and publication of all geoscience reports and preliminary maps. The following were printed during the year:

Geoscience Reports, Geoscience Studies	19
Open File Reports	49
Miscellaneous Papers, Miscellaneous Publications	10
Coloured Maps (cartography by Division of Lands)	35
Preliminary Maps	84

In addition, 32 reports were in progress and under review, and several hundred illustrations were produced by the drafting unit.

Geoscience Data Centre performs tasks related to the gathering, research, compilation and computer processing of geoscience data on mineral deposits of Ontario; indexes publications released by Geological Branch and reports submitted for assessment work credit; and within its means investigates and improves upon existing data handling systems.

During the year, 1,300 Branch publications, MEAP reports and assessment work reports were indexed for computerized storage in the Ontario Index to Geoscience Data. Several computer retrievals were made for Branch geoscientists and a Township and NTS Index to Ontario Geoscience Reports was released as an Open File Report. On-line access facilities to the Ontario Index to Geoscience Data and to commercially-based bibliographic files such as GeoRef are now provided by the Centre.

The Centre updated or compiled 120 Mineral Deposits Records for uranium deposits and 750 records for iron deposits. In co-operation with Mineral Deposits Section, work has been started on the creation of two computer-based files: one containing data on all Ontario's iron deposits and the other including geological data on diamond drill holes located in the Elliot Lake area.

Geoscience Information Office conducts and organizes classes of instruction in geology and mineral exploration, answers geological inquiries from the public, and prepares or assists in the production of popular brochures and guidebooks on the geology of Ontario. A number of mineral

education courses, including two field courses and several field trips, were conducted, and during the summer half-day geological talks were arranged for Junior Ranger camp.

During the year, a revised Practical Fieldwork workbook was issued for use in Geological Branch Practical Fieldwork Course. The popular brochure "All the glitters . . ." and the booklet "Rocks and Mineral Information" were also revised and published.

Assessment Files Research Office maintains, for public use, a library containing all technical surveys filed for assessment credit. In addition, prospectuses, summary reports from the Ontario Securities Commission and technical data filed in accordance with the Mineral Exploration Assistance Program (MEAP) were also filed.

Technical Services Office arranges for the requisitioning, maintenance and cataloguing of all field equipment, vehicles, furniture and scientific instruments for Geological Branch.

Mineral Research Branch

The function of the Branch is to provide scientific support and technical services for Division of Mines programs. The services include direct assistance to the private sector as well as in-house activities.

The Toronto and Cobalt laboratories avoid competition with private laboratories. Fees are charged for outside work. The coupon system for free work to prospectors came under scrutiny during the year.

The first phase of work on the Renfrew-Pembroke project was carried out.

Temiskaming Testing Laboratory (Cobalt) Laboratory

The primary functions of the Laboratory are the bulk sampling of silver-cobalt ores and concentrates and the determination of silver, cobalt, nickel and copper so that the market value of mine shipments can be established. While silver ores are given priority, the mill is available for the processing of other rocks, ores, and concentrates.

During the year, services to industry were expanded by undertaking to car sample low-grade concentrates in addition to the usual machine sampling of high-grade. Due to low shipments from the mines and the emphasis on low-grade concentrates, cash revenue suffered a further decline. Cost cutting measures were taken.

Toronto Laboratory — Analytical Section

This Section is equipped with sophisticated equipment for the inorganic analysis of geological materials. A large program of complete rock analysis was carried out in response to the increasing importance of petrochemistry in the correlation and interpretation of rock types in geological mapping and field work. Productivity and quality of results were drastically improved by the implementation of new automated and computerized x-ray spectrographic equipment.

Analytical work is a major component of the Division geochemical program and therefore accounts for a large proportion of the activity of the Section. Development work

and methods research is necessary to meet program needs. This centered primarily on arsenic, strontium and cesium. Participation in standard reference material analysis was continued in co-operation with CANMET, Ministry of the Environment, and the Canada Centre for Inland Waters.

Mineral Sciences Section (Toronto)

A similar role is played by this Section with respect to mineralogy, petrology and physical testing. Examinations, consultations, and projects for the public were significant. The Section contributes in various ways to the rock analysis program, mainly through the maintenance of the rock and thin section library of the Division and the development and

implementation of a computerized norm program for all analyzed samples. This is useful to geologists for the interpretation of data.

Highlights for the year were initiation of special tests for sensitive clays, a study of Ontario peat, and special studies of alkaline rocks, carbonatites and marbles.

In support of the respiratory dust program of Mines Engineering Branch to monitor quartz dust by means of personal gravimetric samplers, an automated and computerized facility has been set up to analyze dust collected by the Government and by the mines. This activity is now fully implemented. Responsibility for standardizing and approving the personal gravimetric samplers, themselves, and the distribution of silver filters was also undertaken.

Division of Fish and Wildlife

Fisheries Branch

Fisheries Branch was established on April 1, 1976, when the Commercial Fish Section of the former Commercial Fish and Fur Branch was joined with the former Sport Fisheries Branch.

The objective of Fisheries Branch is to maintain and enhance fish populations of Ontario as a stable base upon which recreational and economic benefits are provided to the people of this Province.

Fish production potentials of many Ontario lakes have been seriously reduced and several fish populations have lost their stability during recent decades. General stresses acting on fish populations are excessive exploitation, degradation of habitat and water quality (by land and water based developments and by nutrients and/or contaminants), and side effects of newly introduced or invading species such as smelt and sea lamprey.

Recovery of the former fish production potential of Ontario waters requires a more intensive degree of fisheries management effort throughout the Province. This includes continuing international participation in the Great Lakes Fishery Commission program and an increased fisheries role in water-quality management programs co-ordinated by the International Joint Commission.

The series of strategies leading to effective management of Ontario fisheries as recommended by a joint federal-provincial team were discussed with advisory groups and our field staff during the past year. Final recommendations for policies were published in the fourth report, "Federal-Provincial Strategic Planning for Ontario Fisheries, Management Strategies for the 1980's".

Commercial Fishery

In 1976, landings of most species remained comparable to those of previous years although there were some exceptions. As a result of management restrictions, catches of yellow perch in Lake Erie declined by 43 per cent from 1975 and this accounted for a 35 per cent reduction in the provincial harvest of this species.

Landings of catfish in Lake Ontario, Lake Erie and southern inland waters declined by 49 per cent from 1975. Catches of yellow pickerel from Lake Erie approximately doubled in 1976.

The 1976 commercial harvest of all fish species from Ontario waters of 45.1 million pounds was similar to the

45.4 million pounds netted in 1975. Strengthening prices for most fish species raised ex-vessel values to \$12.5 million from \$11.1 million in 1975. Bait-fish catches were relatively constant but fishermen had higher financial returns due to increased prices.

Employment in both fisheries was up slightly from the estimated 5,500 persons reported in 1975. A reported \$21.7 million was invested in the food-fishery.

The Freight Equalization Program continued, under a revised rate schedule, to assist fishermen in remote areas of the Province to meet high freight costs. Harvests of otherwise under-used fish species in more accessible fisheries in northwestern Ontario were also stimulated under this program.

Under the Fisheries Industrial Development Program, otter trawling was initiated in Lake Nipissing to explore alternative techniques to harvest commercial species and, in particular, whitefish.

An estimated 700,000 migrant eels passed into Lake Ontario via an eel ladder at the Moses-Saunders Dam. Approximately 10,000 upstream migrants were tagged to assess the long-range value of providing this access.

Demonstrations of techniques and equipment to bait-fishermen were continued. This program was expanded in northwestern Ontario to include demonstrations of two temperature controlled bait-fish tanks, one of which was permanent, the other portable.

The feasibility of constructing large, monofilament-mesh trap nets was examined. This study was conducted in anticipation of further exploration and demonstration of effective impounding gear for lakes in northwestern Ontario.

Fish Culture

The Fish Culture Section is responsible for planning and co-ordinating production of eggs and young fish to be stocked in selected Ontario waters. In 1976, approximately 8.1 million eggs and 7.9 million fish were stocked. Three per cent of the eggs and 36 per cent of the fish were released into the Great Lakes and their tributaries. The remaining eggs and fish were stocked in numerous inland waters.

An estimated 95 per cent of all eggs planted were yellow pickerel. Approximately 78 per cent of all fish stocked were salmonids including brook trout (20%), lake trout (30%), rainbow trout (16%), splake (9%), and coho salmon (3%). The remaining 22 per cent included

maskinonge (17%), yellow pickerel (2%), largemouth bass (2%), and smallmouth bass (1%).

Development of the fish culture data base is continuing. When fully operational, the system will facilitate the optimization of various aspects of the fish culture program.

New draft guidelines for fish stocking were formulated in 1976 as a result of increased emphasis on policy review and priority setting. General priorities, arranged in descending order of importance, are rehabilitation, maintenance and provision for artificial fishing opportunities.

Construction of the Dorion hatchery sub-station was completed in 1976. This increases the production capability for trout by 500,000 fish annually.

Plans for the renovation of the main hatchery at Dorion were completed and construction is expected to begin in 1977. In 1976, the headwater supply and the hatchery facility were treated with a chlorine compound (HTH) to eradicate disease organisms.

Plans for the construction of the proposed new Lennox fish hatchery in southeastern Ontario were deferred because of provincial monetary constraints.

An agreement between the Ministry and the University of Guelph permitted the continuation of disease diagnostic services and fish nutrition studies. Diets continued to be modified, upgraded and tested under actual production conditions. For example, the effects of altered diets on splake and lake trout at Chatsworth hatchery were studied.

Fish Habitat (Environmental) Dynamics

Ontario waters undergo dynamic seasonal changes which are normal for aquatic life. Modern society's activities have often had detrimental effects on fish habitat. When this occurs, it reduces the ability of the habitat to produce fish. Considerable effort is required to avoid or minimize such detrimental changes as well as to recoup low-quality habitat.

The study in conjunction with the Ministry of Transportation and Communications on the effects of highway construction on a brook trout stream (Galt Creek) was completed and should be published shortly. An annotated bibliography on the effects of roads on aquatic biota was prepared as part of this study.

The co-operative study at Nanticoke, a special arrangement among Ontario Hydro, Stelco, Texaco and the Ministries of the Environment and Natural Resources, will soon be entering its seventh year. In this project, the effects of industrialization on that part of Lake Erie adjacent to Nanticoke are being assessed.

The pilot study to reclaim degraded fish habitat on Wilmot Creek continued. Bank stabilization, fencing, stream-side planting and other in-stream works have been designed to improve the ability of this former Atlantic salmon stream to produce trout. The results of this reclamation project will be applied to similar streams in Ontario.

In-stream dams continue to limit the production of natural salmonid populations. Passage of spawning fish over these obstacles might be accomplished by constructing fishways. More than 2,500 rainbow trout, as well as numerous brown trout, ascended fishways on the Saugeen and Ganaraska Rivers this year. A fishway is presently being constructed on the Lucknow River at Port Albert and a fish lock on the Beaver River at Thornbury is being planned. The benefits of trucking mature fish above barriers on streams, where fishways are not practical, are being considered.

In the continuing inventory program for lakes and streams, 507 lakes (514,598 acres) and 2,217 miles of streams were examined in 1976. A total of 546 fishing maps have been prepared for public use and another 24 are in preparation.

Contaminants in fish continue to be a problem in Ontario waters. A major effort was made in 1976 to determine the extent of the problem and to provide advice to the public concerning the consumption of fish. Approximately 7,000 fish from some 200 water bodies were collected for contaminant analysis.

We are co-operating with the Ministries of Industry and Tourism, Labour and the Environment in the preparation of a contaminants information package. This package should be ready for public distribution in July, 1977. The package will provide detailed results of the fish sampling program and a comprehensive discussion of health implications of contaminants.

A program in co-operation with the International Commission and Fisheries and the Environment Commission was developed for monitoring contaminants in the Great Lakes to determine long-term trends of contamination in these ecosystems.

Fisheries Policy Development

The Fisheries Policy Development Section, formerly the Planning Section, is responsible for establishing a policy framework for Ontario fisheries resources and for developing policies to manage these resources.

Input is provided by the Section to strategic land use plans, municipal plans, lakeshore development studies and other planning activities within and outside the Ministry of Natural Resources. This input ensures that fisheries concerns are considered and adequately discussed in the planning stage.

Work is continuing on the development of new methods for calculating potential fish yields from lakes. This information is essential for managing various water bodies in Ontario.

The number of lakes in Ontario is estimated at 3,000 according to a recently-completed study in which all water bodies were counted and measured from topographic maps. The publication, "Counts and measurements of Ontario lakes", will be available shortly.

Data analyses from the joint federal-provincial survey of residents and non-residents continued. Information from this survey will provide information on the extent, location of sport fishing participation in Ontario and characteristics, angler preferences, expenditures related to sport fishing, and limited harvest data.

A package of 96 boating restriction regulations pending approval to Ontario was submitted to the federal government for approval. These regulations were passed by legislation under the Canada Shipping Act. A brochure outlining the regulations is being prepared and will be available shortly.

Liaison between the Section (representing Ontario) and the federal government for small craft harbour development continued via the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Lakes Access.

Fisheries Services

Fisheries Services Section is responsible for developing and carrying out programs relating to data processing, information, training and extension, the preparation of legislation and the printing of fisheries regulations.

Sales of all non-resident angling licences decreased significantly in 1976. Seasonal and three-day licences dropped 2.9 and 3.4 per cent respectively. Organized licences decreased from 5,810 in 1975 to 5,663 in 1976, a drop of 2.5 per cent. The sale of non-resident bow-fishing licences, which includes bow-and-arrow fishing for muskies, declined sharply by 12.4 per cent.

The Canadian resident angling licence for non-resident

of Ontario continued in popularity and sales rose by 10 per cent in 1976.

The Ontario Fisheries Information System (OFIS) has been developed to the point where the Hatchery Production and Costing data base, the Commercial Fish data base and the Creel Survey data base are all useful and in regular use.

The Fisheries Assessment data base is being tested with a pilot project which is the analysis of a large body of data collected on the Bay of Quinte.

While the development of the data bases within OFIS is well advanced, much further consolidation and integration of the system will be necessary. The application of modern data base techniques to fisheries problems is new. The experience gained is expected to lead to further evolution of OFIS and of fisheries management.

Population Dynamics

The Population Dynamics Section provides advice and consulting services to field staff involved in fisheries projects and particularly those pertaining to salmonid communities. The Section continued to participate in the Lake Huron and Lake Superior management committees in 1976. The harvest component of OFIS continued to be developed.

The Section assisted in co-ordinating the International Percid Symposium (PERCIS) held in Ontario in 1976. Selected papers presented at the symposium were reviewed by the Section.

Data entry on cassette tapes for a geographical atlas of lake trout waters was initiated. The Section, in co-operation with Fish and Wildlife Research Branch, published Research Report No. 97, "The distribution and characteristics of Ontario lake trout lakes".

Wildlife Branch

The Branch objective is to manage, enhance and interpret wildlife populations and habitats to provide optimum wildlife-based recreation opportunities for the residents of Ontario, and a continuous contribution to tourism and its related industries. Much effort is directed to the maintenance and improvement of wildlife habitat as it is habitat which determines the potential in wildlife numbers.

On April 1, 1976, the Fur Management and Resource Development programs were transferred to Wildlife Branch from the former Commercial Fish and Fur Branch.

Big Game Management

The moose population remains fairly stable. The rate of decline of the moose herd in accessible areas appears to be slowing. Moose populations in areas not easily accessible to hunters appear to be holding steady. Working with local populations of animals is important to implement a sound provincial moose management program.

The Ontario Moose Council was established in 1976-7. The Council is now co-ordinating the provincial moose management program.

The moose management program is described by seven management items as follows: (1) wildlife management unit data-book; (2) moose population inventory; (3) moose habitat inventory; (4) moose harvest assessment; (5) moose habitat management; (6) moose co-operative research project; and (7) provincial moose management demonstration area.

Standards and guidelines have been developed for W.M.U. data-book, moose population inventory and moose

habitat inventory (experimental). Development of guidelines for the remaining four management items continues.

The number of deer in the forested areas of the northwest fluctuates with winter conditions, and that in the forested areas south of the French and Mattawa Rivers declines with decreasing habitat quality. In the agricultural south, the number of deer is holding or increasing. Habitat management is required for an abundance of deer. It is concentrated on increasing the winter food supply by cutting hardwood near conifer cover.

Black bear numbers, though difficult to assess, are believed to be holding constant. Nuisance bear are trapped and released elsewhere whenever possible, or destroyed if necessary. Hunters take between 3,000 and 4,000 bears per year, and the number of bear hunters is increasing.

Timber wolf and coyote populations throughout the province remained the same during the past year.

Predation on domestic livestock was not as great as in 1975. A total of 1,169 domestic animals was reportedly killed by wolves and black bears, approximately 10 per cent less than the number reported in 1975. Sheep and lambs accounted for 1,057 of the total kill.

Ministry predator control programs resulted in the removal of 250 predators, including 46 timber wolves, 144 coyotes and 51 black bears.

Upland Game Management

Development of updated policy options for the management of small-game species in Ontario was initiated and is under further study.

All small-game species appeared to maintain healthy populations. Despite several severe snowstorms, initial reports suggest that there was minimal extra mortality in such upland game birds as pheasant, bobwhite and Hungarian partridge. European hare, cottontail rabbit and, especially, snowshoe hare occurred in favorable numbers. Ruffed grouse continued to remain at fairly high population levels in most areas.

Waterfowl Management

A program to establish a wild breeding population of Canada geese in southern Ontario, under way since 1968, has been successful, and it is estimated that 20,000 of these birds now occur in that part of the province as breeders or potential breeders.

Snow goose breeding success in the Northwest Territories is expected to be excellent in 1977 due to the early disappearance of snow cover during the nesting season. Fall populations of the duck species that breed in the Canadian prairie may be somewhat reduced as a result of a persistent drought.

Non-Game Management

This program encompasses endangered and threatened species, urban wildlife, non-game wildlife, and wildlife interpretation outside provincial parks.

Efforts with endangered species over the past year were primarily devoted to the documentation of evidence on the population status of certain species. Eight additional species were designated as endangered under The Endangered Species Act, making a total of twelve now listed.

Field programs undertaken during the year included studies on the blue racer snake, common terns, bald eagle and the West Virginia white butterfly. The white pelican studies continued in the Lake of the Woods.

A policy paper on endangered and threatened species was completed and approved.

Wildlife Branch staff participated in the planning for the

central waterfront area of the City of Toronto. This area contains some of the finest wildlife resources on the lower Great Lakes.

Wildlife interpretation weekends were held at Long Point, Presqu'île, Luther Marsh, and Hawk Cliff near St. Thomas. These events were highly popular with the public.

Wildlife Extension and Provincial Wildlife Areas

Forty-one areas are located throughout southern Ontario to provide wildlife-based recreation on private and public land. Habitat is managed to produce wildlife for viewing, hunting and maintenance of wildlife populations. Interpretive nature trails were constructed on several provincial wildlife areas, including Fingal near Port Stanley and Hoople Creek near Cornwall.

Wildlife Services

Ontario's Conservation Officers are responsible for the enforcement of The Game and Fish Act and various other Acts administered by the Ministry of Natural Resources. They are also appointed as Fishery Officers under the Fisheries Act of Canada and as Game Officers under the Migratory Birds Convention Act of Canada, which authorizes them to enforce these Acts and regulations thereunder on behalf of the Government of Canada.

During the past year, Conservation Officers laid a total of 7,981 informations under these Acts, resulting in convictions in 6,988 of the cases heard by the courts. This was an increase of 22 per cent over the previous year.

Planning

Many kinds of plans, including recreational, forestry, mining, housing and municipal development plans, have been reviewed to ensure that wildlife interests are an integral part of planning. A major project was input to the Niagara Escarpment Planning Area. Environmental impact assessments from many sectors are increasing in number and have been carefully scrutinized with regard to wildlife interests.

Projects for the year consisted of development of a proposed master planning process for wildlife management areas, assembly of a bibliography of effects of development on wetlands, and effects of development and environmental contaminants on wildlife resources in southern Ontario.

Proposals for large-scale extractions of natural resources and other related developments in northern Ontario are being studied to protect wildlife resources and their value to northern residents.

Wildlife Surveys and Records

This office files hunting and non-resident angling licences. Statistics on participation in hunting, including participation rates, hunter success and harvest, and socio-economic characteristics of participants, are obtained through mailed questionnaires. This information supplements data obtained in the field and forms the basis for wildlife management and recreation planning.

Furbearer Management

The harvests of beaver and mink declined for the third consecutive year. In the 1975-6 fur year, 136,856 beaver were harvested and the average pelt value was \$21.09, an increase of \$3.13 on the year; 14,856 mink were harvested and their pelts averaged \$11.34.

Trappers in southern Ontario had stricter fisher quotas

in 1975-6 because there was good evidence that the were being over-harvested. The catch of fisher was animals and their pelts were worth \$113.42 on the average. Lynx pelts averaged \$231.93 but only 1,151 animals were captured.

Trappers sold 44,223 raccoon in 1975-6 for an average price of \$19.04, while hunters sold an additional 10,000 raccoons.

Trappers' workshops were held in many areas of Ontario, and work was started on a standard

Resource Development (Native People)

The resource development programs assist the native people of Ontario in the utilization of renewable resources for their economic benefit. The following programs were carried out during the year under the Provincial Resource Development Agreement.

Fur. This program provides for the placement of trappers on vacant trapline areas. Aerial surveys are conducted and maps showing live beaver colonies are supplied to the trappers. Transportation of supplies, equipment and furs is also provided.

Commercial Fish. Administrative and operational assistance is provided to native people in the North Bay Region in their commercial fisheries activities.

Sport Fish. Lake surveys were conducted on several lakes on the Garden River Reserve to determine the potential for sport fishing. A lake trout and brook trout management proposal was prepared for the development of a sport fishery in these waters.

Tourism. Six goose hunting camps were operated during 1976 by the Indian people along the James Bay and Hudson Bay coast. Two camps were operated solely by native people while four were provided with assistance and supervision by Ministry staff.

Hide Collection. In 1976, successful hunters provided 10,000 moose and deer hides for the native people of Ontario. The continuing success of this program is evidenced by advertisements and hunter contacts made over the year. Presently, there are 4,000 native people involved in the craft program. It contributes significantly to their economic well-being through the sale of handicrafts.

Timber. Assistance was provided to native people in the operation of various timber and lumbering operations, reforestation and regeneration programs. Complete management plans were developed for some reserves.

Planning. Representatives of Grand Councils of Indian Bands, Areas #3, #9, Union of Ontario Indians and Councils attend the Resource Development Committee meetings to assist in planning and determining program priorities. Indian Band Councils are contacted in regard to projects most beneficial to their needs.

Game Management. Studies to determine deer populations, mortality rates and range potential were conducted on the Wikwemikong Reserve on Manitoulin Island at the request of the Band Council. The objective of this project is to provide guidance to the band in the management of deer on the Reserve land.

Fish and Wildlife Research Branch

The objective of the Branch is to undertake or arrange investigative research which will provide the understanding of basic principles related to fish and wildlife resources needed for their optimum scientific management.

In pursuit of this objective, the Branch not only carries out relevant high-quality research and publishes its results in internationally recognized scientific literature but makes its specialized expertise available to all levels of the Ministry to assist policy formulation, program design and the analysis and evaluation of results.

In 1975, the Branch contributed significantly to the Great Lakes Fishery Commission's analyses which led to the liberalization of walleye quotas and introduction of new mesh size regulations for yellow perch on Lake Erie in 1976. Continuing dockside sampling of commercial catches by the Wheatley Research Station, in co-operation with the Lake Erie Fisheries Assessment Unit, will help in evaluating effects of these measures.

The extensive creel census program, begun in 1975 to formulate the relation between fishing pressure and the extent of cottage and other shoreline development on lakes, was continued in 1976. Arrangements were also made to begin a study of the effect on fisheries of littoral zone disturbances which attend such development. Both programs are important contributions to the Lakeshore Capacity Study being carried out co-operatively by the Ministries of Housing, Environment and Natural Resources.

Research on the genetics, physiology, reproduction, growth and survival of hybrid trout is being conducted under both laboratory and field conditions. In the laboratory a new strain is being developed from the highly selected fifth-generation splake and the lake trout. Field tests on this strain show improved survival and longevity without loss of the rapid growth characteristic of the splake.

Besides assessing the results of splake stocking in Lake Huron and adjacent waters, we are continuing to evaluate their sport fisheries potential in northeastern Ontario lakes in co-operation with the regions and districts with encouraging results.

There is a growing feeling that the native fish of our lakes and rivers may be closely adapted genetically to their particular waters, a concept having important implications for hatchery and stocking programs. We will be commencing a program in 1977 to survey the genetic character-

istics of different races of brook and lake trout in Ontario as well as naturalized rainbow trout.

At four Great Lakes Research Stations and the Harkness Laboratory in Algonquin Park, numerous investigations are being conducted into the roles of environmental factors and fishing pressure on game and commercial fishes. At Glenora, for example, a Branch scientist is interested in comparing conditions in the Bay of Quinte and adjacent waters before and after the introduction of phosphorus removal to local sewage treatment plants. This is a co-operative program with other Ministries and Queen's University. Special efforts are also being made at all Stations to analyse backlogs of information, using recently acquired data processing facilities. These backlogs constitute unique and much-needed time series data related to fisheries and related factors likely to affect fishes.

In collecting data, fisheries scientists often obtain information of immediate use to local district management staff and they may be advisers to local management committees. They also act as technical representatives of the Ministry on interministerial and federal-provincial committees, the International Joint Commission for Boundary Waters and the Great Lakes Fishery Commission.

Wildlife research in Ontario seeks to fill our knowledge gaps by investigation of behaviour, physiology, reproduction, pathology, population dynamics, and interactions between wildlife and habitat for selected species.

The most extensive studies recently have concerned rabies and means for immunizing wildlife carriers against the disease. A baiting trial over an area of 600 square miles of western Ontario resulted in over 75 per cent of foxes and 40 per cent of skunks being reached with dummy baits. Because this has been the most successful trial to date, and represents a different approach, further research on a different vaccine is now required. In addition, new and valuable information on the movement of foxes and coyotes was gained by radio-tracking, giving greater understanding of these animals and of how rabies may be spread by wandering individuals.

Expansion of black bear research enabled collection of more detailed information. A survey of the prevalence of diseases and parasites in black bears will conclude in 1977 along with detailed study of the life cycle of an important bear parasite of concern to hunters.

Studies of mineral nutrition of moose showed that iron and other trace elements are sought by moose in early summer.

An audio-visual presentation, entitled "Deer and Timber — Compatible partners in management," aroused wide interest among both forest and wildlife managers.

Division of Parks

Park Management Branch

The number of campers using Ontario Provincial Parks in 1976 was 1,515,353 and the total visitation was 10,732,666.

The number of Provincial Parks in operation increased from 121 to 122 with the opening of MacGregor Point, a 1,066-acre recreational park situated on Lake Huron, south of Port Elgin, off Highway 21.

A new Provincial Park reserve was designated: Missi-

naibi River, a link in an historic waterway between Lake Superior and James Bay. The reserve includes all Crown lands for 400 feet on both sides of the river for a length of 265 miles.

Many existing park facilities were upgraded with improvements to water, sewage, shower and electrical systems.

Visitor Services — Interpretive Program

During the year 1.5 million park visitors attended museums, conducted trips, self-guiding trails, demonstrations and other special events to learn more about Ontario's parks.

The public information program was upgraded with a new Provincial Park brochure and a new series of park leaflets. The audio-visual unit produced several new shows, one of which won an international award for excellence.

The Regions embarked on a major effort to re-align and upgrade staff-organized programs. The first effects of this will be seen in 1977.

Winter Parks

During the winter of 1976-7, four parks were open for winter day and overnight use: Arrowhead, near Huntsville; Sibbald Point, on Lake Simcoe; the Pinery, on Lake Huron; and Rondeau, on Lake Erie. Winter facilities at these parks included snowplowed roads and campsites, heated washrooms with hot water, centrally located drinking water, fuelwood supply, garbage disposal and electrical outlets. Regular fees were charged.

Bronte Creek, midway between Hamilton and Toronto, was open for winter day-use in 1976. Facilities included an artificial ice rink, a toboggan hill, groomed cross-country ski trails, children's farm activities and heated washrooms.

Ski-tows were operated at the Pinery and Remi Lake Provincial Parks. Many other parks were used informally for activities such as snowshoeing, cross-country skiing and tobogganing.

Winter Trails

Snowmobiling was permitted in selected provincial parks on 200 miles of marked trails and 700 miles of park roads. In addition, 600 miles of cross-country snowmachine trails were operated on public lands in the province.

The winter trail maintenance program, introduced in 1975, was continued in 1976 with funding of \$350,000 to assist snowmobile clubs, cross-country ski clubs, municipalities and conservation authorities to improve the grooming of 7,000 miles of trails across the province.

Access Points

Approximately 1,400 access points with parking areas and boat launch ramps were maintained to provide boaters with access to lakes and rivers.

Interior Camping and Canoe Routes

In 1976, Killarney Provincial Park introduced interior camping permits to protect areas from over-use and to preserve the quality of the recreational experience for wilderness hiking and canoeing.

New regulations were passed for Algonquin Provincial Park. An access-point quota system was introduced; a limit of 28 days stay was introduced for interior use; and a limit of nine persons per interior campsite was established.

Approximately 100,000 visitors entered Algonquin, Killarney and Quetico Provincial Parks for interior canoe camping and hiking.

Parks Leased to Private Operators

Inwood, an 81-acre recreational park situated west of Thunder Bay on Highway No. 17, and Sturgeon Bay, a 35-acre recreational park located north of Parry Sound on Highway No. 69, were made available for lease by private operators. Leases were tendered for a one-year term in 1976-7 with the option of a one-year renewal in 1977. Facilities and fees were maintained as in all other provincial parks. The results of this experiment in the leasing of provincial parks will be assessed after the two-year trial period.

Park Planning Branch

Provincial Parks Policy and Park Classification

Significant progress was made on the development of a detailed policy statement designed to direct future development of the Provincial Parks system.

Detailed planning and management policies for various classes of Provincial Parks will accompany the policy statement. These revisions to the 1967 park classification and zoning scheme were refined during the year on the basis of comments received on a preliminary draft circulated in 1975.

Park User Survey

The park user survey program, initiated in 1974, continued during the 1976 season with surveys of visitors in 10 parks. The purpose of the program is to provide information to the planning and management of the parks. Parks are surveyed on a rotation basis so that most parks are surveyed once every five years.

Waterway Areas

Investigations were undertaken to identify candidate areas for the proposed class of waterway parks.

Nature Reserves

Work continued on the development of systematic frameworks for the definition of significant natural features and environments of the Province. These frameworks will be employed in identifying potential nature reserves and evaluating existing reserves.

Regional Systems Planning

A study was undertaken to define the tasks required for comprehensive planning at a regional level for the Provincial Parks system. The study also made proposals for a planning program to carry out such tasks.

Recreational Land Acquisitions

Work continued on the evaluation of future parkland requirements with emphasis on increased recreational facilities for school children and Ontario residents. During the year, 1,557 acres of land were acquired for parks purposes.

As part of the implementation of the Niagara Falls Development Report, an additional 965 acres were purchased, making a total of 45,135 acres acquired to date. An additional 421 acres of land were purchased at Vineland Beach.

Master Planning

In response to requests from many interested individuals and organizations concerning the official status of parks and plans for Provincial Parks, an amendment was made to the Provincial Parks Act in June, 1976. The term "master plan" is now defined in the Act. The amendment authorizes the Minister of Natural Resources to prepare and approve a master plan for any existing or proposed provincial park as well as carry out periodic reviews and necessary alterations to an approved master plan.

To date 16 master plans have been approved by the Minister, 14 are pending final review and approval, and others range between initial and advanced stages of preparation. Thus approximately half the provincial parks

master planning projects either completed or under way.

Public participation programs continued for several planning projects such as Rondeau and Wasaga Beach to encourage maximum public involvement in the decision making process.

Site Planning

During the year detailed site plans were produced for 618 approved development projects throughout the Provincial Park system.

Highlights of work during the year included site plans for the new MacGregor Point and Awenda parks as well as redevelopment plans for Wheatley and Cyprus Lake parks. Corridor improvement studies were conducted for the highway landscape through Lake Superior and Algonquin parks.

Provincial Parks Council

The Ontario Provincial Parks Council under the chairmanship of Dr. George Priddle, University of Waterloo, was appointed in October, 1974. Comprising 19 members

representing a wide array of recreational backgrounds, the Council's mandate includes monitoring the implementation of the Algonquin Park Master Plan and advising the Minister with respect to the planning, management and development of the Provincial Parks system in relation to changing public needs.

In its First Annual Report to the Minister, the Council made recommendations on a wide variety of topics related to Provincial Parks.

Ontario Trails Council

The Ontario Trails Council, under the chairmanship of Mr. William E. Coates, was activated in September, 1975. The 17-member citizens' group has been given the mandate to prepare policy recommendations on the implementation of a provincial Trails Program.

The Council is holding public meetings across the Province to hear the concerns of interested snowmobilers, horseback riders, cross-country skiers, trail bike riders, bicyclists, snowshoers and canoeists. The Council will present its final recommendations to the Minister in September, 1977.

Conservation Authorities Branch

Since its establishment in 1944, the Branch has supported programs initiated and undertaken for the most part by autonomous, corporate bodies established as Conservation Authorities under The Conservation Authorities Act. The objective of the Branch is to encourage the conservation, development and utilization of water and related land resources by providing policy, funding assistance, and management and planning direction to the Authorities.

There are 38 Authorities that cover most of Ontario south of the Laurentian Shield and a few sections of northern Ontario around the urban centres of North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, Timmins and Thunder Bay. They each establish and undertake a wide variety of programs to further the conservation, restoration, development and management of the renewable, natural resources of their watershed within the framework of the Act.

The Conservation Authorities Act ensures a provincial-municipal arrangement. The membership of each Authority includes representatives of all municipalities situated wholly or partially within the watershed and up to three members appointed by the Province. Consequently, the initiative and sense of responsibility of the local communities are combined with the technical and financial resources of the Province to protect and develop the watersheds of Ontario.

A Conservation Authority is formed as a result of a resolution from two or more municipal councils that petition the Minister of Natural Resources to convene a meeting for that purpose. If the vote of the municipal representatives is favorable, the Authority is established by an Order-in-Council. The Authority boundaries are then defined on a watershed basis. They may govern a single watershed, such as the Grand River system, or a number of smaller and adjacent watersheds such as the Cataraqui Region.

Conservation Authorities place a particular emphasis on water and related land management. They are also involved with auxiliary programs oriented to land use, forestry, fish and wildlife, outdoor recreation and conservation education.

All programs undertaken by the Authorities must have

the approval of the Minister of Natural Resources. Each program involves a wide variety of resource management projects that receive financial assistance. The provincial grants, which are provided through the Conservation Authorities Branch, generally amount to 50 per cent of the cost of an approved project but higher rates are applied for certain types of projects. In some water management projects the federal government may also participate. The Authority raises its share of the funding by levying its member municipalities and from other sources.

Ten Authorities employ a general manager or director of operations to supervise their respective programs under the direction of a chairman. Resource managers are supplied by the Province in 24 Authorities, including three instances where the services of a manager are shared by two Authorities.

Conservation Authorities relate to the Ministry's field organization at the regional level. Four regions have program supervisors to assist the Authorities in planning and implementing their resource management programs.

Administration

One of the major changes during the past fiscal year was the revision and publication of a new *Policy, Procedure and Information Manual* which became effective in January, 1977. The manual serves as a guide for the Authorities in setting up administration and accounting procedures, in developing plans and programs, and in applying for and claiming funds from the Province. It identifies the three major programs of administration, water and related land management, and conservation and recreation land management.

A new grant structure was proposed by the Minister of Natural Resources to the Chairmen's Committee of Ontario Conservation Authorities on November 16, 1976, to update the formula to reflect current priorities. It is presently under review and will become effective in 1978.

The Maitland Valley Conservation Authority, established in 1951, was enlarged April 15, 1976, to include the

Lucknow River watershed and all its tributaries, a number of smaller water courses, and portions of six townships and the Village of Lucknow.

A new joint office building was constructed for the North Grey and Sauble Conservation Authorities at the Inglis Falls Conservation Area just outside Owen Sound.

The Junior Conservation Award Program introduces students between 16 and 18 years of age to a spectrum of conservation values and to technical conservation skills. The 1976 summer program (organized by a co-ordinator) involved 40 students who undertook specific projects proposed by Authorities in five different watersheds.

Under the Experience 76 program, the 1,443 students hired by the Branch and the Conservation Authorities gained valuable insight into resources management by undertaking projects such as the development of nature trails in Conservation Areas, the restoration of historical sites, the removal of debris from water courses, the construction of river-bank retaining walls, and the compilation of wildlife inventories.

Water and Related Land Management

Programs within this section relate to water management and flood control and therefore include projects such as flood plain mapping, environmental assessment, dams, channel improvements, erosion control structures, and water quality monitoring.

A *Flood Plain Criteria and Management Evaluation Study* was initiated in the spring of 1976 by the Ministries of Housing and Natural Resources to assess the criteria and floodplain management practices in view of increasing land values and urban growth. The study reviews the present floodplain management in Ontario and documents alternative strategies which could be adopted. The summary report and discussion paper will be made available to ministry agencies and the public for review in the early part of the summer of 1977.

The *Thames Basin Water Management Study* was completed and released. This joint project of the Ministries of the Environment and Natural Resources sets out the water management options for the watershed. A technical committee was appointed to review its recommendations.

The initial draft of a *Watershed Survey* to indicate the water related problems in the Mattagami Region C.A. was completed.

The Essex Region C.A. completed the *Essex Shoreline Study*, a major erosion study which identifies areas of problem erosion along the Essex County shoreline and suggests possible solutions.

The capital development projects which received major funding in 1976 involved nine Authorities. The Cataraqui Region C.A. virtually completed the construction of the Millhaven Dam and Reservoir on Millhaven Creek.

The Grand River C.A. completed construction of the Guelph Dam and Reservoir on the Speed River and it was officially opened in July. Other major projects of this Authority relate to continued land acquisitions in the Everton, the Cambridge-Galt and the Hanlon Creek Valleyland Assemblies, and the completion of a further phase of the Speed River Channel Improvement.

The Halton Region C.A. completed construction on the Hager-Rambo Diversion, the largest single capital development project for the year. Metro Toronto Region C.A. finished another phase of a five-year Erosion Control program in the city for stream and valleyland stabilization and the second year of a five-year Flood Plains Land program to continue the land assembly of valleylands in accordance with the master plan.

Moir River C.A. completed the engineering and construction of the dam for the Belleville Ice Co.

Nottawasaga Valley C.A. ended the third phase of construction for the Pretty River Dyking, a flood protection project for Collingwood.

Rideau Valley C.A. completed the Brewers Park Dam for flood control along the Rideau River.

South Nation River C.A. finished construction of the Chrysler Dam, a general water control structure on the Nation River.

St. Clair Region C.A. completed the initial engineering and continued land acquisition for the Wilkesport Dam Diversion, a flood control measure for Wallaceburg and lower Sydenham River area.

Other development projects to receive M.N.R. funding included the following: the Glengowan Dam in the Thames C.A. where preliminary engineering was completed and land acquisition began for purposes of control and water augmentation; initial land assembly of Potageville Swamp on the Schomberg River by South Simcoe C.A. to complete the flood protection works area; and the preparation and approval of the Bennett Davignon Diversion project by the Ministry of Natural Resources in the Sault Ste. Marie Region C.A.

A dyking project involving federal-provincial interest concerned with the protection of valuable agricultural land by the Lower Thames River, the Essex Region and St. Clair Region Conservation Authorities along the Lower Thames River, Pelee Island, Lake St. Clair and Sydenham shorelines. This work is to continue next year.

Flood plain mapping was virtually completed in the urban centres and areas of potential development in the five northern Authorities.

The Hydrometeorological Section of the Branch is concerned with the collection of hydrometric and precipitation data and was involved with flood warnings along the Grand River when a major thunderstorm arose on June 30 in the area of Fergus. Serious flooding occurred along sections of the Grand River and one of its tributaries, the Irvine Creek, but due to an early warning, no lives were lost and property was saved.

The spring of 1977 saw the second most severe flooding record along the Thames River. It was largely controlled by the three major reservoirs in this watershed (Wildcat, Fanshawe and Gordon Pittock) but some flooding did occur in Chatham and smaller urban centres such as St. Marys and Thamesville. Flooding this spring was also severe in the Saugeen watershed, especially in the town of Paisley where a result of ice jams.

Conservation and Recreation Land Management

This program relates to projects involved with land protection, reforestation and woodlot management, improved land use methods, outdoor recreation, information and outdoor education, fish and wildlife inventories, and pollution abatement.

The major capital development project occurred in the Hamilton Region C.A. within the Fifty Mile Point Conservation Area located on the southwest shore of Lake Ontario in Stony Creek. Planning studies were undertaken for shoreline stabilization in this area.

Five Authorities were involved in waterfront studies to provide planning guidelines and recommendations to improve and maintain the recreational potential of the shoreline.

The Metro Toronto Region C.A. completed the second five-year phase of its *Waterfront Plan* and received Ministry approval for Phase II to continue the planning, development

and management of the Lake Ontario waterfront within its area of jurisdiction from 1977 to 1981.

The Essex Region C.A. was involved in the preparation of plans for the *Metro Windsor Waterfront Study*.

The North Grey Region C.A. completed the *Bayshore Development Planning Study* which represents a request from Owen Sound for assistance in planning the waterfront. A five-year program outlining the development phases will be set forth in the near future.

The Sault Ste. Marie Region C.A. completed and published a *Waterfront Development Study* for purposes related to the creation of more public open space and recreational facilities, the preservation of existing natural and cultural features, and the general improvement of the appearance of the waterfront.

The Lakehead Region C.A. completed a final report on the Recreational Concept for the Lakehead Region waterfront. The two last studies will be reviewed in 1977 for final approval by the Ministry.

The North Bay-Mattawa C.A. acquired the Eau Claire Gorge Conservation Area on the Amable Du Fond River. The land was purchased to conserve the historical and unique natural resources of the area.

Two Conservation Authorities were actively involved in initiating an outdoor education program. The final plans were formulated for the Scanlon Creek Outdoor Education Centre in the South Lake Simcoe C.A. and the Centre is to be opened next year. The Ganaraska Region C.A. initiated plans for the Cold Springs Outdoor Education program. This is one planning segment in the over-all multi-use development scheme for the 10,000-acre Ganaraska forest.

The Otonabee Region C.A. began land assembly for the Peterborough Valleyland Program through the core of the city to complement the urban development of this area.

Branch Administration Costs

Field Services	\$ 713,181.00
Program Planning and Land Management ..	404,009.00
Water Management Engineering	570,760.00
Field Surveys	67,659.00
Junior Conservationist Program	65,538.00
Total	\$1,821,147.00

Grants to Authorities, 1976-7

UNDER THE CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES ACT

Ausable-Bayfield CA.	\$ 303,224.56
Cataraqui Region CA.	751,143.21
Catfish Creek CA.	40,763.96
Central Lake Ontario CA.	410,900.47
Credit Valley CA.	1,226,031.58
Crowe Valley CA.	90,947.35
Essex Region CA.	221,313.09
Ganaraska Region CA.	233,670.57
Grand River CA.	3,478,989.08
Halton Region CA.	3,641,439.95
Hamilton Region CA.	1,027,050.18
Kettle Creek CA.	166,404.00
Lakehead Region CA.	171,734.14
Long Point Region CA.	268,672.45
Lower Thames Valley CA.	525,168.85
Lower Trent Region CA.	348,045.69
Maitland Calley CA.	384,589.86
Mattagami Region CA.	186,497.30
Metropolitan Toronto and Region CA.	3,709,175.05
Mississippi Valley CA.	158,954.55
Moirs River CA.	508,756.67
Napanee Region CA.	177,375.50
Niagara Peninsula CA.	464,052.59
Nickel District CA.	252,278.41
North Bay-Mattawa CA.	73,302.51
North Grey Region CA.	352,833.70
Nottawasaga Valley CA.	648,515.63
Otonabee Region CA.	247,820.11
Prince Edward Region CA.	151,041.18
Raisin Region CA.	209,539.67
Rideau Valley CA.	380,156.34
Sauble Valley CA.	123,284.96
Saugeen Valley CA.	372,356.86
Sault Ste. Marie Region CA.	238,135.22
South Lake Simcoe CA.	386,159.23
South Nation River CA.	267,760.22
St. Clair Region CA.	954,164.62
Upper Thames River CA.	779,763.28
Total	\$23,932,012.59

UNDER EXPERIENCE '76

Grants to Conservation Authorities	\$1,821,147.00
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Division of Lands

Lands Administration Branch

Crown lands within the Province, including mining lands, are administered by the Branch. Its responsibilities include the acquisition of private lands where necessary for Ministry programs.

Land Acquisition Section

Private lands required for Ministry programs, such as wildlife, forest management and public recreation, are purchased by the Section. It assists in setting priorities, supervises and approves all purchases, and maintains a computerized inventory of acquired property. To assure the delivery of optimum benefits from such lands until their

incorporation into programs, interim property management is provided. In the past year 2,721 acres were acquired, raising the total acquisition since the Section's formation in 1962 to more than 613,000 acres. Continued emphasis is being placed on consolidation of holdings to allow development of the properties.

Titles Section

The Section prepares and maintains a written registry of the legal documents required for ultimate disposition of Crown lands. It is also responsible for maintenance of the Ministry filing system used in conjunction with the registry for administration of the Province's Crown land base. A pilot study, scheduled for completion in the 1977-8 fiscal year, has been initiated to determine whether or not the written registry should be computerized and supplemented by additional data, in particular a geocode. A pilot test to

determine the feasibility of microfilming the land files is also under way.

Additionally, the Section levies mining acreage tax and carries out procedures necessary to effect forfeiture to the Crown of alienated mining lands.

Mining Lands Section

The Mining Act gives the Section authority to manage Crown mining lands as follows:

(a) Ruling on mining leases and exploratory licences of occupation applying to large tracts where normal claim staking is impossible;

(b) Issuing permits for sand and gravel removal;

(c) Setting policy, formulating and providing interpretation of statutes;

(d) Recording mining claims and quarry permits in regional offices; auditing claims and permits at Queen's Park;

(e) Assessing all geophysical, geological and other technical survey reports; and

(f) Withdrawing Crown lands from any form of disposition.

The removal of sand or gravel from beaches, banks or waters of all lakes and streams is licensed and regularly monitored by the Section. Removals from private property are licensed as well as the large commercial extractions that provide considerable revenue in the form of royalties.

Liaison between the Ministry of the Environment and field staff specialists ensures that erosion or significant damage to fish and wildlife populations or habitat is prevented. Municipality operations are exempt from Ministry licensing and supervision.

The pit and quarry rehabilitation program on Crown lands continued under regional direction.

Public Lands Section

The primary function of the Section is management and disposition of the public land base, principally for resource and recreational purposes, through co-ordination of main office and field offices. Comprehensive guidelines and direction are provided from main office in the form of policy and procedure directives, an audit system to monitor performance quality, and training to continually update the necessary land management expertise.

Fifteen new directives were processed, published and distributed during the past fiscal year with another 13 well on their way to completion. Fifty-two candidates successfully completed the Lands Certificate Course and a four-phase training program is being developed within the Section. All but two Regions have been visited by a member of the main office staff who is responsible for the performance quality auditing function.

Office of Indian Land Claims

The Office of Indian Land Claims was established in 1976, as a separate entity within the Division of Lands with the responsibility for researching and responding to Indian land claims and other Indian land problems. It also is responsible for keeping the Ministry (and Government) aware of the possible extent of future land claims and their significance.

The Office develops Ministry positions on these claims and prepares recommendations to Cabinet. It undertakes research for these in consultation with other ministries and with the Federal Government and Indian bands and their associations. On the direction of Cabinet, it also negotiates the settlement of valid land claims with the Indian people involved.

Land Use Co-ordination Branch

The Land Use Planning, Land Use Liaison and Plan Review Sections, which comprise the Branch, continued to co-ordinate Ministry planning, assisted other ministry planning agencies such as municipalities with land use plans, and maintained a sensitive-areas recording system. The Branch updated environmental assessment procedures for Ministry undertakings and co-ordinated Ministry environmental assessment responsibilities.

Strategic Land Use Plan

The Branch continued to place great emphasis on the development of the Strategic Land Use Plan which, when completed and approved, will serve as the official co-ordinating policy for all Ministry programs that require land.

To formulate a comprehensive, co-ordinated policy, the Land Use Liaison Section held a series of meetings with other ministries to discuss a variety of land-use policies. Both main office and field staff participated in collecting and analysing data necessary for policy making.

As a result, reports have been prepared to provide background information and approach to policy for the Northwestern, Northeastern and Southern Planning Regions.

The Northwestern information report has been published and reviewed and Phase II of the planning process prepared for review. This phase is the policy report which outlines the objectives to be achieved. Phase III, the "Strategy for the Northwestern Ontario, is now being developed and is expected to be completed in 1977.

For both the Northeastern and the Southern Planning Regions, certain revisions are being made before the information report is released for public review. Similarly, Phase II is undergoing modification. Plans have been prepared to release both reports for each region in 1977.

Land Use Planning

The Branch again worked closely with the Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs on the Parkway Belt-West Land Use Plan and the Northwestern Ontario Development Strategy, and with Ontario Hydro on planning methodology for transmission corridors and the East and West System Planning Studies. It also maintains close co-operation with the Ministries of Environment and Energy, Industry and Tourism, and Agriculture and Food.

On other government levels, planning assistance is given to such projects as the Central Waterfront Plan for the City of Toronto, the Design for Development, regional task forces, and to several municipalities preparing official plans, among them the Regional Municipality of Peel, Haldimand-Norfolk, York, Halton, and the reorganized County of Oxford.

The Ministry continued to prepare local land-use plans, one of which, the Lake of the Woods General Land Use Plan, was submitted to the Ministry of Housing for consideration as an official plan.

Lake Planning

The Ministry's new three-year cottaging initiative is well on its way to completion.* The program is intended to expand

**It was incorrectly reported in last year's Annual Report that 1975-6 was the second year of the lake planning cottaging initiative. It was in fact the first year of the program's operation.*

number of cottage lots provided on Crown land in northern Ontario. Comprehensive lake plans were prepared by field staff following guidelines in the Branch's Lake Planning Manual which underwent further revision on the basis of experience gained during the previous field season.

The Branch began a study to determine the suitability of small Crown lakes and rivers for various recreational activities with particular emphasis on cottaging.

Plan Review Activity

Development proposals from individuals, private concerns, other government agencies and municipalities can have a significant effect on Ministry objectives and programs. It is important to ensure that such proposals are compatible with, and create no serious adverse impact on, MNR's objectives or programs. While proposals throughout Ontario are reviewed, development pressures are most vigorous in the southern regions. In reviewing and commenting on development proposals, the Ministry makes a valuable contribution to the maintenance of a good-quality environment and the continuing productivity of provincial resources.

The number of plans reviewed in the past year increased by 37 per cent over the previous year to a total of 6,706. More official plans, official plan amendments, zoning by-laws and severances but fewer subdivision plans were received.

During the year, Ministry undertakings that are subject to The Environmental Assessment Act, 1975, were authorized by Regulations. The Ministry's method of conducting assessments was modified and assessments commenced for seven undertakings.

Surveys and Mapping Branch

The Branch functions as a service agency that carries out ground and aerial surveys of various types and produces a wide variety of maps for the Ministry, Government and the general public.

Two types of surveys are conducted: those which locate land boundaries or define ground position for official purposes, and those which record the nature of land and assess its future potential.

Cadastral Surveys Section

During the past year, the Section continued to maintain the township boundaries of the township survey system in the Province, with land surveyors in private practice performing the survey work under agreement. The Section provides a survey service to other Branches and maintains the Crown survey records system.

Control Surveys Section

The Section undertakes the precise fixing of requisite ground points for mapping control. The geodetic network which is thus created supports co-ordinate systems associated with surveying, engineering and geographical referencing.

In operation is a computer program that conducts mathematical adjustment of large networks of survey control. This has also been used by personnel outside the Section. Nearing completion is a data bank to manage all

control survey information.

The installation of control surveys under agreements made with the Regional Municipalities of Waterloo and Hamilton-Wentworth continued this year. A similar survey agreement has been prepared with Newmarket. A program to construct a base line for the precise calibration of electronic distance measuring instruments has begun.

Inventory Section

The Section is composed of two units: Forest Resources Inventory and The Ontario Land Inventory.

The Forest Resources Inventory Unit arranged for the aerial photography of 28,000 square miles of forest land in northwestern Ontario. In addition, field sampling, photo interpretation and compilation and drafting of forest stand maps was completed with the co-operation of forest operating companies for 15,000 square miles in northern Ontario.

The Ontario Land Inventory Unit sent numerous field parties to investigate soils and terrain and evaluate the potential uses of land and water for recreation, wildlife habitat and hazards to human occupation. This Unit was disbanded March 31, 1977.

Cartography Section

The Section is responsible for production and maintenance of Ontario's topographic, territorial and geological map series. In addition to these maps, other scientific, recreational and administrative maps for both Government and public distribution, plus a variety of brochures and booklets related to resources and recreation programs of the Ministry, were produced this year.

In conjunction with the Geographical Referencing Section, further exploration was conducted in the environment of a working laboratory into Ministry applications of computer-assisted mapping systems.

Manpower and expertise was supplied towards the development of cartographic standards and subsequent monitoring of the experimental Ontario Basic Map Series.

Drafting Services Section

The Section provided general drafting and mapping services and graphics in support of Branch and Ministry programs. In addition, it maintained a graphic inventory of timber, minerals, oil, gas, land and other resources.

Geographical Referencing Section

The Section continued work on the development and testing of several thematic application projects using digital technology. A status report on the Forest Resources Inventory, Lake Measurement and Shoreline Classification projects was prepared. Investigations of interactive graphics and automated cartography systems continued. A preliminary investigation was made into the possibility of transferring the Lake Measurement and Shoreline Classification projects from an Ottawa-based federal government computer onto the Queen's Park Computing System for production purposes.

Several basic maps were digitized on the Ministry's remote sub-system to determine the current capabilities and cost effectiveness of the Federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources' Automated Cartography System.

Location identifiers (geocodes) were produced for the centres of land parcels in the first stage of a pilot project involving computerization of Ministry land indexes.

The geocode format was designed in co-operation with the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations.

Office of the Co-ordinator of Mapping Services

The Branch completed three years of studies dealing with Provincial basic mapping and geographical referencing systems, resulting in a final report, Number 10, "A Proposed Provincial Basic Mapping Policy and Program," that recommended standards of accuracy and quality for basic Provincial mapping.

Preparatory work was commenced on the definition of Provincial basic mapping standards. Contracts were let using draft standards for 85 trial maps in the Niagara Peninsula, 24 in the Timmins area and 11 in the Opasatika area. Most of these were completed by year end and are awaiting technical and consumer evaluation.

Ontario Geographic Names Board

The Board provides and maintains official names of geographic features and unincorporated places required for identification and referencing on maps, charts and related documents of the Provincial and Federal Governments. The Board Secretariat co-ordinates field surveys and other research undertaken by main office and field staff to collect and update geographic name data.

Field Services Division

Forest Fire Control Branch

Once again, as was seen in the 1975 fire season, Ontario has established another record high for the number of forest fires in one year. At 3,985, the total for 1976 exceeded the previous year's record by 839 fires. The acreage, too, was extensive as 1,344,517 acres burned, to compare with the records of 2.1 million in 1923 and 1,294,800 in 1974.

Lightning was responsible for 2,086 fires or 52 per cent of the total while man-caused fires accounted for the balance. As in 1974, when northwestern Ontario was a major hotspot, the 1976 fire season will go down in history as one of the worst experienced in Ontario, particularly in the northwest region of the Province.

Suppression activity started early in the fire season, with 720 fires occurring in the west from May 24 to June 14. These fires ranged in size from 0.1 acre to 50,000 acres.

Exceptionally hot weather, high winds and lack of rain from May until the end of September contributed the most to this fire spread and, hence, to several major fire starts. The weather was predominantly sunny and dry with above-normal temperatures. The pattern was occasionally interrupted by very weak weather systems which brought lightning, but little or no precipitation.

Fire activity over the remainder of the summer continued to be abnormal under the influence of this drought. In the Dryden area alone, the total of 189 fires was four times the average of 48 fires in the past ten years.

The situation peaked between August 15 and 30. In Sault Ste. Marie, for example, two heavy lightning storms swept through the district, leaving 127 fires burning. More than 1,000 fires were reported during this time and on August 20, 120 new fires occurred, setting a new daily incidence record. Another record established during this period was the num-

A three-month toponymic field survey project has been designed for areas in the Ministry Districts of Fort Fr Ignace, and Atikokan. Researchers will investigate 20,000-square-mile area for 46 federal maps scheduled for publication in 1977. Field survey projects in Kenora, Temiskaming, Dorset and adjacent areas were completed.

Ontario Centre for Remote Sensing

The Section interprets aerial photography and satellite imagery for application to the data needs of resource management, and conducts research into new remote sensing applications. This year 50 remote-sensing research projects were undertaken.

For the first time in Canada, the thermographic technique for detecting building heat loss was put into operation.

The feasibility of conducting forest fuel management success survey, forest typing and wetland classification from satellite imagery was established.

Case study presentations were given at Ministry District Offices and scientific papers delivered at national and international remote sensing conferences.

The Centre's analogue image analysis capabilities were increased and an investigation was conducted into techniques of analysing digital images.

ber of active fires on one day. This was 265 fires, all but one on August 24.

The Ontario fire season is normally over by October 15, until which time The Forest Fires Prevention Act is in effect. This past year, however, fires were being reported as late as December. In the Atikokan area, a continuing drought kept firefighting alive until November. Major difficulties were encountered in extinguishing fires due to the deep burn.

Under The Forest Fires Prevention Act, nurseries and restricted fire zones were declared. In addition, four fire zones were threatened by fires were placed under fire prevention orders. Approximately 350 people were evacuated from their communities under the authority of these orders. Fortunately, none of the villages burned and most were able to return home within a few days.

In short, the 1976 fire season proved to be a challenge to the endurance for everyone involved in fire control.

Fire Prevention

On 15 separate occasions, the Ministry imposed fire prevention orders which covered portions of northern and western Ontario. These restrictions were declared in order to minimize the number of man-caused fires in the drought-affected areas and they were in place during 45 per cent of the fire season. Their effectiveness in reducing recreation fire starts was evident through checking daily fire incident patterns. Observations of certain key areas by an inspection unit supported the observation that most people obeyed the restrictions. Despite this, people using the forests for recreational purposes still accounted for 20 per cent of the forest fires in 1976.

Training

One Atmospheric Environment Services weather forecasting course designed for senior fire management staff, was held in

A total of 50 employees attended two Fire Courses

were held in the spring. This course is of 13 days' duration and successful candidates are qualified as initial attack fire boss.

Two prescribed burning seminars were held in the fall to provide fire and timber staff with the knowledge needed to understand how to plan a prescribed burn, what benefits should be derived and how to conduct the burn. Seventy employees attended these courses.

Development

Despite the demands placed on fire personnel in handling the heavy fire load, the equipment development and testing program managed to make advancements in several areas during 1976.

A committee was established to develop and maintain a forest fire suppression equipment standards manual which was ready for use in the 1977 fire season.

Through the Ministry's staff suggestion plan, whereby field ideas can be brought forward and evaluated, a number of fire-related inventions and equipment modifications were submitted in 1976. For example, a modified fuel line was designed for use with the scepter gas can and other existing auxiliary gas and jerry cans.

A helicopter-mounted ignition and dispensing system for thermolite incendiaries was developed, and a U-shaped hose strangler, which does not slip or pinch the hose, was designed. A wooden frame for pump support was designed to allow regular maintenance to be carried out with relative ease. A styrofoam device for intake floatation was also suggested.

A 250-gallon water tank that can be installed in 12 minutes was designed. Since the tank is gauged, it was suggested that it be used on trucks with low gross vehicle weights.

In addition to these in-house equipment developments, Ontario, along with six other agencies, has been involved in the bench and field testing of metric fire hose and quick-connect metric couplings.

Several products, available commercially or developed elsewhere, were examined for potential use by Ontario. These included a pocket aerial estimator, a remote ignition device and an AGAtronics Thermovision 650.

Air Service Branch

In 1924 the Air Service was formed with the purchase of 13 HS2L flying boats. W. Roy Maxwell was appointed director. Bases and fuel caches were established at strategic points. A total of 2,500 hours was flown the first year.

The more important additions to the fleet were 16 D.H. Moth seaplanes, first purchased in 1927; Vickers Vedette amphibians, 1929; four Hamilton seaplanes, 1930; four Fairchild seaplanes, 1930; four Buhls, 1935; nine Stinson gull wings, 1937; and 15 Norseman seaplanes, purchased from 1944 to 1952.

The purchase of the first Beaver aircraft in 1948 was the beginning of a new efficiency in flying operations. The Beaver and the larger model, the Otter, were designed and built to meet Ministry requirements. The success of these aircraft in Ontario has led to their world-wide acceptance.

In spite of difficult flying conditions, only 27 aircraft have been written off. The last flying fatality occurred in May, 1968. There have been a total of 25 fatalities involving Air Service operations.

In recent years, aircraft have been lost in service at Geraldton, in 1950; Temagami in 1951; at Dryden in 1952; at

Lauzon Lake in 1953; Ear Falls in 1959; Kenora in 1961; and Atikokan in 1976.

Development of aerial water bombing equipment has been carried out since 1944. The latest system is contained within the aircraft floats and incorporates a variable load feature and provision for mixing a chemical water thickener. This system was installed in 10 Otters, 27 Turbo Beavers and two Twin Otters in 1968. Seven of the Turbo Beavers have been sold.

In 1965 an aircraft modernization program was initiated with the purchase of six new Turbo Beavers. A total of 28 was acquired, replacing standard Beavers which have been sold. Three Twin Otters and two King Air have been acquired. Six CS2F Grumman Tracker aircraft were purchased from Crown Assets Corporation and converted for chemical fire bombing.

During the 1976-7 fiscal year, the Ministry fleet of 43 aircraft operated out of 16 bases, flew 17,821 hours and delivered 5,472 tons of cargo.

Twenty-two mercy and emergency flights were made to rescue ill and injured persons from isolated locations.

Engineering Services Branch

During the past fiscal year, the Branch supplied support in those aspects of Ministry programs requiring professional engineering, engineering technology and construction expertise.

Projects undertaken included reports, pre-engineering design, construction and maintenance of dams, docks, navigation locks and other hydraulic structures and facilities as well as improvements to flow channels and dredging.

Pre-Engineering and Design

Projects included dams at Hill's Lake Hatchery and Methuen Lake; docks at Ignace, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout Air Bases, at Migin, Wabatong, Kerr and Carey Lakes, at Georgina Island, and at Glenora Fisheries Research Station; and a combined vertical-slot fish pass and lamprey barrier designed for an existing dam on the Lucknow River at Port Albert.

Studies undertaken by consultants included soils investigations for the Hill's Lake Hatchery Dam, Hullett Marsh, Upper Canada Bird Sanctuary, Bronte Creek Dam and Charleston Lake Dock. A flood line study was also carried out on the lower reaches of Bronte Creek.

A design was prepared, and contract supervision supplied, for the construction of Whitedog Lake Dam, a control structure to regulate water levels in the lake for the culture of wild rice by the Whitedog Indian Band.

Construction

Water control structures were built at Hill's Lake Hatchery, Lutterworth Lake, Ten Mile Marsh and Wicksteed Lake. The latter was built under an agreement with Ontario Hydro, and costs for the dam as well as the two bridges required on the access road were paid by Ontario Hydro. Modifications, to improve operator safety, were made to Dwyer's Marsh, Canonto and Summit Lake dams.

Fixed docks were built at Ignace, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout Air Bases, at Migin, Wabatong, Carey and Kerr Lakes, and at the Glenora Fisheries Research Station. New

floating docks were built at the Longbow and Blindfold portages and at Sioux Lookout air base.

Bridges were built at Turtle and Kenogamissi Rivers and at Furcate and Parker Creeks in support of the resource access road program; these structures were designed in-house.

Construction of the fish pass on the Lucknow River at Port Albert was started in the fall of 1976 and will be completed in 1977.

Ponds to provide fire protection and recreation were built at agreement forests in Tiny and Whitchurch Townships.

Improvements to Flow Channels

Further stream enhancement work was carried out on Wilmot Creek to improve the fishery habitat and provide better access for fishermen.

Maintenance

From inspection reports submitted by district and regional offices, maintenance of water control structures was carried out as required. Major repairs were made to the big lock, dam and docks at Port Carling; to dams at Charlton Lake, Samuel de Champlain Provincial Park and Thornbury; and to docks at Normandale, Elliot Lake, Peshu Lake and Sault Ste. Marie and South Porcupine Air Bases. Minor maintenance was carried out at 91 other structures.

Water Resources Management

Management of water levels and flows on lakes and rivers is undertaken through administration of The Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act.

A total of 195 location approvals was granted by District Offices for projects of which 152 were for dams and 42 for river diversions and river channelization projects.

Regional Offices granted a total of 89 plans and specifications approvals for 67 dams and 22 diversions and channelizations.

A total of 350 investigations was carried out on water regulation problems involving construction, operation and maintenance of private dams, river diversions and channelization.

Guidelines and criteria were published for use in administration of approvals under the Act. One inquiry was held, as provided for in the Act, for a proposed order to remove a dam in poor condition causing a potential flood hazard to downstream property.

Resource Access

A total of 5,552 miles of forest access, Ministry service, public transport, recreational access and Agreement Forest roads was maintained. This was an increase of 828 miles over the previous year.

The Ministry also shared, by agreement, the cost in-

volved in maintaining 532 miles of private forest constructed by industry — an increase of 60 miles over previous year.

A total of 146 miles of forest access roads was constructed or reconstructed under the Ministry's resource access program in support of the extraction of products from Crown Management Units.

The Northern Ontario Resources Transportation Committee funded construction and reconstruction projects involving 53 miles of road under the Committee's I Program. Under the Indirect Program, where costs are with industry partners, projects involving both the forestry and mining industries were funded.

In addition, for the third consecutive year, the Committee funded winter road construction into the Indian Community of Round Lake, and provided funds to connect isolated Indian communities by snowmobile in the western and northern parts of the Province.

Great Lakes Shoreline

Under an agreement with the Government of Canada, Ontario participated jointly in a survey to determine the nature and extent of shore damages and to make preliminary recommendations aimed at more effective shore management. The results of this survey, a Technical Report accompanying Coastal Zone Atlas, were released during the past year.

A federal-provincial co-ordinating task force has been set up to implement follow-up programs resulting from the Technical Report recommendations. As part of this project, an atlas of flood and erosion-prone lands is being compiled for use as a planning aid by municipalities and federal and provincial agencies. A shoreland management study is in progress along the Lake Erie shoreline in Essex County to develop methods of assessing alternative shoreland management policies.

A continuing public awareness program is in progress with workshops being held with municipalities, conservation authorities and professional organizations to increase awareness of Great Lakes shoreline problems and to encourage the use of good shoreland management policies.

Fleet and Mechanical Equipment

The Ministry fleet increased by 61 vehicles, 16 snowmobiles, two trail bikes and four tractors and all-terrain vehicles. This raised the fleet fixed complement to 1,000 vehicles, 525 snowmobiles, 308 tractors and all-terrain vehicles, and 855 boat and equipment trailers.

The effective size of the operating fleet is increased during the busy summer months by taking delivery of 1,000 vehicles in the spring, but holding vehicles to be replaced until fall. Replacement equipment purchased included 1,000 vehicles, 63 snowmobiles and 25 tractors.

Finance and Administration Division

Legal Services Branch

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1977, amendments were made to The Provincial Parks Act (by Statutes of Ontario 1976, chapter 56).

Seventy-six regulations were made under the authority

of Acts administered by the Ministry and 430 Ordinances. Council were prepared and processed through the Ministry during the fiscal year.

One Federal-Provincial co-operative agreement entered into projects for the more efficient exploitation of, exploration and development of, fishery resources in Ontario entered into during the fiscal year.

Administrative Services Branch

The Branch is a support group offering the administrative services that lie outside the personnel and financial fields.

Services Section Office Management

This Unit is responsible for the design, standardization, issuance and replacement of uniforms. The existing 23 uniform types are being reduced in number and redesigned. The new uniforms will be phased in over the next two years. Other responsibilities include the following:

- The continual updating of the Ministry's listing in telephone directories across the Province;

- Preparation of information for the government telephone directory;

- The issuance of 1,500 telephone credit cards;

- The issuance of identification cards (five types) and emergency pass cards to Ministry staff;

- All Branch personnel and accounting functions;

- The distribution of all government manuals and their revisions, as well as the Ministry's policy and procedure directives and key personnel directory;

- The equipment inventory control system and the main office equipment inventory control records;

- The copy centre which provides in-house printing for main office and produced more than 2.2 million copies during the year; and

- The management of 205,000 active Crown Land files and the several incoming documents that necessitate the recording of 80 entries daily on the cross-reference index system, and the retrieval of 200 files daily.

Public Service Centre

The Centre is responsible for the sale and distribution of Ministry publications including geological maps, reports, circulars, natural mining publications, geographical maps, forest resources inventory maps, lake contour maps and the Provincial Topographic map series as well as aerial photographs in contact or enlarged format. The National Topographic map series and publications of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications are also available.

The Centre sold or distributed 308,000 maps and aerial photographs during the year; served 22,000 cash customers; and answered 17,000 items of correspondence and thousands of telephone enquiries.

Hunting and fishing licences will be sold at the Centre in the 1978-9 fiscal year.

A Natural Resources information booth was opened on the main floor of the Whitney Block in December, 1976. It provides information to the public on the Ministry and also handles general government enquiries. Contact is by personal call and telephone.

Data Processing Unit

This Unit accepts for keying the source documents for the Ministry's production data processing systems; schedules, submits and receives computer runs and sees that the desired reports are distributed to user branches; maintains Ministry magnetic tape library; administers the Ministry's magnetic tapes retained in the library of the Central Computing Branch; maintains sufficient systems documentation to enable a contract programmer to carry out maintenance or

minor revisions when requested by user branches; assists user branches in identifying computer problems and suggesting means of rectifying such problems; and keys data from source documents onto magnetic tape or tab cards in a predetermined format. The cards and/or tapes are interpreted by the Ministry's computer programs to produce the desired reports. Over two million records are keyed annually.

Supply Section Purchasing

This Unit is responsible for the co-ordination of the Ministry's procurement program. A wide variety of goods and services are purchased to equip the different areas of the Ministry — lab equipment, furniture and furnishings, clothing, chemicals, etc. Where feasible, bulk purchase and standing agreements are negotiated for wide use.

Last year 9,700 purchase orders were issued from this Unit. Approximately 15,000 requisitions were processed, resulting in the generation of purchase orders and Central Stationery, Telephone Services, Central Duplicating, Central Pharmacy, Central Mailing, Government Services and Print Processing Requisitions.

Central Supply

Central Supply Warehouse received a total of 330 tons of supplies and equipment during the year. Shipments of 289 tons were made by express, freight and transport in addition to mail and internal supply to main office.

A total of 1,908,000 Fish and Wildlife Licences and 1,339,000 Park Permits were distributed to field offices and 4,000 private agents who sell them to the public. These Licences and Permits (about 50 types) were distributed by 12,725 invoices.

The Warehouse also handled storage and distribution of Parks and Conservation Officer uniforms in addition to other Ministry apparel.

The Stockroom in the Whitney Block handled distribution of goods throughout the building.

The Whiteprint Copy Centre prints maps for distribution to the public. Copies totalled 39,350 in the year.

Records and Forms Management Section

The Section is the operating arm of the Ministry Records Management Committee. The Committee ensures that the Ministry complies with The Manual of Administration Directive and The Archive Act and that the goals and objectives of the Ministry agree with those of the government as a whole.

Records Management Unit

The Unit is responsible for maintaining an accurate inventory of all records, records equipment and microrecording equipment; control over the initiation, maintenance, protection, retention and disposition of all Ministry records; conducting feasibility studies regarding all microrecord systems and submitting all proposals to the Ministry Records Management Committee; conducting training seminars for the Ministry in all aspects of records management; and developing Ministry file classification plans.

Forms Management Unit

The Unit is responsible for establishing, maintaining and reviewing an inventory of Ministry forms; reviewing and

approving all requests for forms printing; improvement in design of necessary forms by adherence to Ministry and Government-wide design standards; providing forms analysis and design service to users to ensure that Ministry forms will accomplish necessary operations in the most efficient and economical manner to achieve the desired results; conducting in-depth analysis of all Ministry forms to simplify the flow of each form in use in a system, and to simplify the preparation and handling of the form by removing all superfluous and redundant data with emphasis on consolidation, standardization and elimination; providing technical guidance to form originators; and conducting training seminars in forms management and design for Ministry personnel.

Accommodation Section

The Section co-ordinates the provision of accommodation for the Ministry and is the official liaison with the Ministry of Government Services for accommodation matters.

The Ministry Accommodation Plan, which is submitted to Management Board to obtain funds via the Ministry of Government Services for capital, leasing and accommodation alteration projects, is prepared yearly.

The Section supervises the development and implementation of approved projects, endeavours to facilitate communication with field offices, and ensures that the immediate, medium and long-range accommodation objectives of the Ministry are clear.

The construction projects completed through the

Section during the past year included Atikokan District Office, Dryden Service Centre, Thunder Bay Service Centre, Dorion Hatchery Sub-Station, Cochrane District Office Addition and Hearst District Office Addition. Significant leasing projects arranged through the Section were the Richmond Hill Regional Office Addition, North District Office Addition and Wingham District Office Addition. The Section also organized the relocation of the Geological Branch to 77 Grenville Street and the District Office to the new Dryden Ontario Government Building.

Internal Audit Branch

Internal Audit Branch was established as a branch of the Finance and Administration Division on September 1, 1976. The branch director reports directly to the executive director of the Division.

The Branch is divided into four Sections and managers located as follows:

Northwestern Region Office
Northeastern Region Office
Maple District Office
Main Office.

The principal objective of the Branch is to provide independent evaluations and objective reports to management concerning accountability for activities at all levels.

During the 1976-7 fiscal year, the Branch produced such reports in addition to other activities.

Financial Management Branch

The Branch provides accounting and financial administrative support services for the Ministry. It maintains revenue and expenditure, prepares financial statements, and supervises and co-ordinates the accounting functions of divisional and field offices. Its responsibilities include budget preparation and control, development of accounting systems, financial and cost analyses, pre-audit controls and procedures, and financial liaison with Management Board of Cabinet, the Provincial Auditor, and other ministries and agencies.

Financial Report

Statement of Revenue for year ended March 31, 1977

Statement of Revenue

MINISTRY ADMINISTRATION

Recovery of Prior Year's Expenditures	\$	9,633	
Sale of Maps, Publications, etc.		447,085	
Rentals — Ministry Houses		<u>352,369</u>	\$ 811,087

LAND MANAGEMENT

Recovery of Prior Year's Expenditures			
Land Acquisition	\$	159,515	
Conservation Authorities		55,900	
Regional Development Projects		10,667	
Construction and Rehabilitation of Dams		9,970	
Remote Sensing		8,440	
Miscellaneous		<u>5,274</u>	\$ 249,766
Taxation — Mines Acreage Tax		610,859	
Royalties — Forest Protection Charges*		1,883,792	
Fees and Licences — Mines		502,821	
Public Domain			
Leasing and Licensing of Lands	\$	1,070,768	
Gas and Mining Leases		<u>656,009</u>	1,726,777

Sales

Land and Buildings	\$	1,039,174	
Recovery Fire Fighting Costs		298,653	
Equipment		283,971	
Sundry Sales		<u>22,759</u>	1,644,557

Reimbursements of Expenditures — Government of Canada				
ARDA — Conservation Authorities	\$	319,681		
Dams, Reservoirs and Channel Improvements		<u>5,626</u>	<u>325,307</u>	\$ 6,943,879
OUTDOOR RECREATION				
Recovery of Prior Year's Expenditures				
Nanticoke Agreement	\$	23,379		
Miscellaneous		<u>3,468</u>	\$ 26,847	
Recreation Areas				
Park Entrance and Camping Fees	\$	4,519,672		
Park Concessions		221,371		
Park Miscellaneous		<u>9,574</u>	4,750,617	
Fish and Wildlife				
Hunting and Fishing Licences		\$10,908,279		
Royalties		432,988		
Confiscated Articles		60,173		
Miscellaneous — Fish and Wildlife		<u>113,787</u>	11,515,227	
St. Lawrence Parks				
Fees	\$	1,398,060		
Sales		1,168,350		
Facilities		95,672		
Miscellaneous		<u>11,540</u>	2,673,622	
Frost Centre				
Facilities			257,117	
Reimbursements of Expenditures — Government of Canada				
ARDA — Extension of Redevelopment Area Parks	\$	212,460		
Rideau and Trent Canal Waterways and Adjacent Land Use Management		<u>28,601</u>	<u>241,061</u>	19,464,491
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT				
Renewable Resource Development				
Recovery of Prior Year's Expenditures				
Co-operative Fisheries Management Agreement	\$	8,600		
Miscellaneous		<u>2,564</u>	\$ 11,164	
Forest Management				
Stumpage**		\$25,923,527		
Forest Products		206,150		
Stock Production		174,539		
Miscellaneous Timber		<u>91,609</u>	26,395,825	
Water Management				
Royalties — Water Power			12,988,363	
Reimbursements of Expenditures — Government of Canada				
Forest Management				
ARDA — Private Land Forestry	\$	250,000		
ARDA — Forest Stand Improvement		156,922		
Commercial Fish and Fur Resource Development Agreement		261,205		
Freshwater Fish Marketing Agreement		4,340		
Fisheries Industrial Development Agreement		<u>654</u>	<u>673,121</u>	\$ 40,068,473
NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT				
Mineral Management				
Recovery of Prior Year's Expenditures				
Mine Rescue Stations — Recovery of Operational Costs				
			\$ 73,407	
Mining Tax			41,041,961	
Royalties			819,967	
Fees, Licences			98,162	
Miscellaneous			<u>3,749</u>	42,037,246
MISCELLANEOUS				
Recovery of Prior Year's Expenditures				<u>22,706</u>
Total Revenue				<u>\$109,345,882</u>

*Includes Forest Management Charges.

**Includes Logging Roads Construction Costs.

Estimated Allocation of Expenditures to Main Services for year ended March 31, 1977

Statement No. 2

PROGRAMS	Activity Total	Sub-Activity Total	Land Management	Environ- mental Protection	Parks	Fish and Wildlife	Forest Management	Mineral Management	Conservation Authorities	Northern Affairs
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
MINISTRY ADMINISTRATION										
(Pro-rated by Operating Activities)										
Main Office	2,665,548	2,665,548	224,173	545,105	582,422	431,552	681,847	168,729	31,720	
Field Offices	10,113,371	10,113,371	850,535	2,068,184	2,209,772	1,637,355	2,587,000	640,176	120,349	
Financial Management	2,621,272	2,621,272	220,449	536,050	572,748	424,384	670,521	165,927	31,193	
Administrative Services	2,211,033	2,211,033	185,948	452,156	483,111	357,966	565,582	139,959	26,311	
Information Services	2,320,315	2,320,315	195,138	474,504	506,989	375,659	593,537	146,876	27,612	
Personnel	793,166	793,166	66,705	162,202	173,307	128,414	202,892	50,207	9,439	
Junior Rangers	2,975,264	2,975,264	297,526	510,258	1,237,710	277,592	585,830	42,546	23,802	
Northern Affairs	1,432,577	1,432,577								1,432,577
Youth Corps (Experience '76)	4,464,668	4,464,668	437,992	217,246	724,487	495,991	551,240	55,749	1,981,963	
	29,597,214	29,597,214	2,478,466	4,965,705	6,490,546	4,128,913	6,438,449	1,410,169	2,252,389	1,432,577
LAND MANAGEMENT										
Water Control and Engineering	9,905,224									
Administration and Hydraulic and Special Studies		3,274,348	723,631			2,200,362	350,355			
Equipment and Plant Operation		5,138,555	1,135,621			3,453,109	549,825			
Recreation Oriented Water Facilities		999,327	220,851			671,548	106,928			
Flood and Erosion Control Facilities		32,058	7,085			21,543	3,430			
Ministry Service Facilities		442,594	97,813			297,423	47,358			
Flood Emergency Planning		18,342	4,053			12,326	1,963			
Forest Protection										
Communications		2,126,321	178,824	434,833	464,601	344,251	543,913	134,596	25,303	
Fire Control		11,974,963		11,974,963						
Air Service	3,883,999	3,883,999	240,419	1,964,915	169,731	1,116,261	342,569	40,782	9,322	
Extra Fire Fighting	21,586,554	21,586,554		21,586,554						
Resource Access	15,951,595									
Forest and Logging Access Roads		4,773,052	121,645	194,121	159,762	262,851	3,840,499	194,174		
Crown Land Subdivision and Ministry Service Roads		310,979	75,941	54,048	51,840	72,583	55,572	995		
Recreation Access, Public Transport and Agreement Roads		1,129,088	180,767	113,925	281,482	228,527	306,096	18,291		
Northern Ontario Resources										
Transportation Roads										
Moosonee Hydro Line										
Land and Water Classification	7,389,072									
Activity Support		356,850	187,382			1,499	83,539	76,401	8,029	
Services and Materials		4,044,222	1,524,008				955,275	1,505,276	159,570	

Personnel Branch

Total Staff

March 31, 1977	Regular	Probationary	Unclassified	Total
Main Office	1,094	78	270	1,442
Field Offices	2,509	224	1,833	4,566
Total	3,603	302	2,103	6,008
Total Complement of Positions				3,953
Vacancies in Complement				48
Regular and Probationary Staff				3,905
New Employees Hired 1976-7				234
Junior Rangers (Summer, 1976)				1,618

Professional Staff Staff Turnover

March 31, 1977	March 31, 1977
Biologists 114	Deceased 18
Economists 8	Transferred 112
Engineers 31	Released 2
Foresters 289	Resigned 131
Geologists 56	Dismissed 1
Mining Engineers 35	Retired 84
Park Planners 24	Miscellaneous 7
Scientists 49	Total 355
Miscellaneous 73	
Total 679	
Resource	*Ratio of separations to
Technicians 1,507	total of regular and pro-
Licensed Scalors 1,333	bationary staff at March
	31, 1977, was 11.0%.

Administration Staff, March 31, 1977

DEPUTY MINISTER

Dr. J. K. Reynolds

ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTERS

L. Ringham, *Northern Ontario*
W. T. Foster, *Southern Ontario*
A. J. Herridge, *Resources & Recreation*
J. W. Giles, *Lands and Water*

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

J. W. Lockwood, *Division of Forests*
G. A. Jewett, *Division of Mines*
K. K. Irizawa, *Division of Fish and Wildlife*
L. H. Eckel, *Division of Parks*
J. W. Keenan, *Division of Lands*
W. G. Cleaveley, *Field Services Division*
G. D. Spry, *Finance and Administration Division*

REGIONAL DIRECTORS

G. A. McCormack, *Northwestern (Kenora)*
R. A. Baxter, *North Central (Thunder Bay)*
J. R. Oatway, *Northern (Cochrane)*
J. M. Hughes, *Northeastern (Sault Ste. Marie)*
J. S. Ball, *Algonquin (Huntsville)*
T. W. Hueston, *Eastern (Kemptville)*
R. M. Dixon, *Central (Richmond Hill)*
W. H. Charlton, *Southwestern (London)*

DIRECTORS

W. Fullerton, *Forest Management Branch*
D. P. Drysdale, *Timber Sales Branch*

D. H. Burton, *Forest Research Branch*
Dr. E. G. Pye, *Geological Branch*
Dr. T. P. Mohide, *Mineral Resources Branch*
D. A. Moddle, *Mineral Research Branch*
D. R. Johnston, *Wildlife Branch*
K. H. Loftus, *Fisheries Branch*
J. D. Roseborough, *Fish & Wildlife Research B.*
R. H. Hambly, *Park Management Branch*
R. J. Vrancart, *Park Planning Branch*
J. McGinn, *Lands Administration Branch*
R. J. Bugar, *Land Use Co-ordination Branch*
R. G. Code, *Surveys and Mapping Branch*
W. L. Sleeman, *Forest Fire Control Branch*
T. C. Cooke, *Air Service Branch*
S. B. Panting, *Engineering Services Branch*
A. H. Peacock, *Conservation Authorities Branch*
W. F. Scott, *Northern Affairs Branch*
A. C. Goddard, *Financial Management Branch*
R. A. Groves, *Internal Audit Branch*
H. B. Farrant, *Personnel Branch*
J. A. Queen, *Administrative Services Branch*
F. Moritsugu, *Information Branch*
Miss M. Mogford, *Policy Co-ordination Secreta*
G. A. Hamilton, *Leslie M. Frost Natural Resou*
Centre

DISTRICT MANAGERS

W. D. Adlam, *Ottawa District*
R. P. Alton, *Wawa District*
E. N. Arbuckle, *Espanola District*
J. R. Bailey, *Lanark District*
R. G. Bailey, *Napanee District*
M. P. Barker, *Atikokan District*
L. L. Bronson, *Pembroke District*
W. R. Catton, *Cambridge District*
J. K. Cleaveley, *Geraldton District*
D. J. D'Agostini, *Fort Frances District*
P. R. Davidson, *Aylmer District*
J. E. Dickenson, *Niagara District*
C. Dionne, *Gogama District*
T. E. Dodds, *Ignace District*
I. B. Earl, *Maple District*
C. E. Emblin, *Hearst District*
H. P. Endress, *Dryden District*
E. W. Everley, *Red Lake District*
D. R. Fortner, *Chatham District*
O. Goodman, *Bancroft District*
C. R. Gray, *Lindsay District*
L. J. Haas, *Terrace Bay District*
D. L. Hagar, *Blind River District*
J. E. Hamilton, *Thunder Bay District*
G. O. Koistinen, *Nipigon District*
R. G. Lightheart, *Kapuskasing District*
W. J. Lovering, *Owen Sound District*
W. D. Mansell, *Wingham District*
R. B. McGee, *Simcoe District*
D. B. McGregor, *Kenora District*
D. E. McHale, *Sudbury District*
J. G. Minor, *Kirkland Lake District*
J. R. Morin, *Cornwall District*
D. J. O'Grady, *White River District*
A. F. Papineau, *Timmins District*
W. R. Peck, *Parry Sound District*
C. E. Perrie, *Sioux Lookout District*
E. Rogers, *North Bay District*
J. E. Rumney, *Temagami District*
W. D. Schafer, *Huron District*
J. H. Sellers, *Sault Ste. Marie District*
J. A. Simpson, *Algonquin Park District*

J. M. Small, *Chapleau District*
R. W. Tippet, *Bracebridge District*
R. H. Trotter, *Brockville District*
D. D. White, *Minden District*
G. A. Wright, *Cochrane District*
W. Vonk, *Tweed District*
(Vacant), *Moosonee District*

Equal Opportunity Program

The Women's Co-ordinator for the Ministry of Natural Resources was appointed on March 18, 1975. Career Development Workshops for women were held across the Province and attended by 238 female employees in the 1975-6 fiscal year. A follow-up study on the workshops was distributed in April, 1976.

The Affirmative Action Plan for the Ministry was approved and published in March, 1976.

A course on the Plan was prepared by the Special Projects Officer for inclusion in the Personnel Management course for supervisors and managers, with the officer or the Women's Co-ordinator conducting or participating in the course as requested.

During July and August, 1976, the Women's Co-ordinator and Special Projects Officer visited 480 female Junior Rangers in summer camps and conducted 21 sessions on the Equal Opportunity Program. The 17-year-old Junior Rangers were informed of the equal opportunity policy of the Government of Ontario and of the non-traditional job areas open to women, especially in the Ministry.

Hirings, Promotions

Women on unclassified staff made impressive progress with 70 females being hired in resource technician jobs and 38 females in such professional positions as forester, biologist and planner. This trend has not been reflected in the hiring of women on classified staff, due in all probability to the number and calibre of men holding equal qualification but longer and more varied work experience. Eight professional and five technical jobs were held by women in complement positions.

Women made some headway in the General Clerk 5 and 6 levels. Of the 15 positions open during the second six months of the fiscal year, three were filled by female employees.

Action Committees

Affirmative Action Committees have been fully operative in Northern, Northeastern and Eastern Regions since 1976 and committee meetings have been held regularly.

Ministry-wide committees were established by March, 1977, with 65 women members from across the Province being appointed to represent the Ministry's 708 female employees.

The women members elected a representative for each Region and Division. These 17 representatives will act as spokespersons for the group and be responsible for liaison with the Women's Co-ordinator.

Information Branch

The news service to the media was improved and extended during the year to step up the flow of information from the Ministry to the public. Field information services were

co-ordinated with main office output by Information and Liaison Section and news releases were delivered almost daily to major news outlets.

Additional material was supplied on request to editors and broadcasters.

Material was mailed to 45,000 persons who requested information on natural resources or outdoor recreation.

Ontario Outdoors, a public service radio series, was supplied regularly to 55 Ontario stations and supplemented with *Touch Wood*, a radio series of brief items supporting the work of conservation officers in the field.

Staff support and guest personnel were provided for outdoor-oriented TV programs in northern Ontario and Metropolitan Toronto.

Outdoors Offbeat

Outdoors Offbeat, a news feature service, has replaced the Ministry newsletter because of its success with the media since its first release in typewritten format in December, 1975. During the past year, it was converted to standard newspaper typography in a form that is used directly in common printing processes. Each issue is accompanied by photos that are easily adapted to printing processes.

Outdoors Offbeat is mailed at intervals to 1,300 outlets including daily and weekly newspapers, selected periodicals, outdoor writers and radio and TV stations.

Publications

The Ministry published 36 booklets, nine folders and 10 leaflets or small folders of general interest during the year. These totals do not include scientific papers and technical reports and a number of leaflets on Provincial Parks and other installations and services. New publications of branches and field offices included the following:

About Bait-Fish in Ontario (\$2.00)
Algonquin Forest Authority Annual Report
Amethyst Deposits of Ontario (\$2.00)
Coping with the great Lakes (co-op with Canada Environment)
The Distribution and Characteristics of Ontario Lake Trout Lakes (\$2.00)
Environment Education (co-op with Ministries of Environment, Health and Agriculture & Food)
Evaluation of the Forest Management Activity in Ontario (by Professor K. A. Armson)
Fish Ontario (\$1.00)
How to Qualify for a Hunting Licence in Ontario
Isolated Communities Assistance Fund
Lake Temagami Plan for Land Use and Recreation Development
The Leslie M. Frost Natural Resources Centre
Ontario Commercial Fishery Statistics on Landings, 1971-5
Ontario's Public Land — A Guide to Its Use
Planning for Flood Emergencies
Procedure in Reporting Workmen's Compensation Claims
Tomorrow is What You Make It
Winter Fires.

Exhibits

The Branch continued to upgrade the Ministry style in exhibits during the year and prepared and managed exhibits at six major shows and exhibitions — Canadian National Sportsmen's Show, Canadian National Exhibition, Central Canada Exhibition, Royal Winter Fair, Lakehead Exhibition and International Plowing Match. Exhibits were also prepared for 30 smaller fairs and shows and a number of these were managed by field offices.

A-V and Films

In its first full year of operation, Audio-Visual and Films Section produced seven slide-tape programs and provided staff expertise and facilities to assist Regional Offices in the preparation of audio-visual presentations.

Polar Bear Provincial Park, a 16 mm color motion picture produced by Section staff, won a citation for creative excellence in international competition at the Industrial Film Festival in Chicago, U.S.A.

Section photographers completed more than 200 projects for the Ministry and produced 5,000 photographic prints and color slides.

A video-tape playback and TV program monitoring service was introduced and a library of television programs was established.

A cross-filing index system was introduced in the Photo Library. During the year, the library supplied Ministry offices with 1,400 prints and 2,600 color slides.

The Motion Picture Library loaned 2,100 films to Ministry offices and educational groups. Eight films were added to the library, bringing the number of titles to 417.

Safety Training

The staff of Safety Programme Development Section co-operated with field office staff during the past year in investigations of accidents and injuries, safety audits of Ministry buildings and facilities, power tool inspections and safety workshops on axes, chainsaws and snowmobiles. The following numbers of staff were trained as noted:

Driver training and testing	2,124
Defensive driving	876
First Aid	2,116
Other safety courses	2,180
Safety workshops	360
Safety inspections	977
Safety investigations	222
Off-the-job training (to public)	518

Central Region achieved an injury frequency rate of 11.5, the lowest in the Ministry during the past year.

Under the hunter safety training program, 26,247 new hunters were trained in 1976 by 991 instructors certified by the Ministry, bringing to 397,804 the number of hunters trained in Ontario since the program began in 1957.

Northern Affairs Branch

Towards the end of the year, the Government announced the forthcoming transfer of Northern Affairs Branch to the Ministry of Northern Affairs when it would be formally established early in the 1977-8 year. As the transfer was expected to involve a considerable degree of internal reorganization, it is pertinent to review the progress of the Branch from its establishment in 1971 to date.

Except for the high figure of 1975 which reflects the extra work load placed on the Branch by a postal strike, the number of transactions handled by the Branch increased annually as follows:

1971	58,492
1972	80,958
1973	132,975
1974	164,851
1975	257,248
1976	221,848

Branch locations developed since 1971 to include a small co-ordinating office in Toronto and 144 locations the north — three regional offices, 24 "storefront" 35 satellite offices and 82 contact points.

Northern Affairs Officers hold letters of authority under several Acts administered by other Ministries and cases operate across ministerial lines. They perform functions and provide services and facilities for other agencies.

Northern Affairs offices also serve the public as "government book stores" and distribute about 100 publications a month.

Program Analysis Office

The Program Analysis Office is responsible for co-ordinating the program planning and program accountability within the Ministry's management system and serves as the Ministry's main contact with the Management Board Secretariat. Its accomplishments during the past five years are summarized below.

Guidelines, support and conciliation of requests for funds provided for the assigning of output targets and annual dollar amounts in the spring of 1976, the mid-year progress review in the fall, and the year-end review in early spring.

Managing by Results commitments with the Management Board were introduced for 41 per cent of the Ministry's budget covering 12 program areas. The objective is to achieve 100 per cent of the Ministry's budget on MBR by 1980.

The Office co-ordinated the internal review and evaluation of the Management Board Secretariat and the monitoring of Management Board decisions on Ministry submissions to the Board during the year.

Several projects of an analytical nature were completed during the year. Examples included an evaluation of the Tracker aircraft in the initial attack on forest fires of the Temiskaming Testing Laboratory and a review of the utilization of vehicles by Field units.

The Office co-ordinated the preparation of the Ministry's 1977-8 Estimates Submission and the Management Board Briefing Book on the Estimates for 1976-7.

Additional responsibilities included representation on committees involving a number of Ministry operations.

Policy Co-Ordination Secretariat

The Secretariat assists the Deputy Minister and his staff in co-ordinating policy planning by the following:

- Providing co-ordination, integration and communication services with regard to policy planning to the various Divisions and Regions to assist them in achieving the Ministry's objectives;

- Supporting the production of new policy initiatives in conjunction with the relevant Divisional and Regional Staff;

- Providing support, advice and information to the Divisions and Regions in assessing long-range policy needs and directions in the context of the Ministry's mandate and

government objectives;

- Ensuring the widest and earliest possible multi-functional consideration of policy proposals being developed within the Ministry;

- Ensuring consideration of the interministerial and intergovernmental implications of policy proposals being developed within the Ministry;

- Ensuring the necessary liaison with Cabinet and its Committees, and with other Ministries; and

- Undertaking special policy co-ordination assignments at the request of the Deputy Minister or members of his staff.

The Mining and Lands Commissioner

The Mining and Lands Commissioner exercises judicial, quasi-judicial and administrative powers and duties under The Beach Protection Act, The Mining Act and The Mining Tax Act, 1972, and regulations made under The Ministry of Natural Resources Act, 1972, assigning powers and duties of the Minister to the Commissioner.

Orders and judgments issued by the tribunal during the fiscal year were as follows:

- 869 orders extending time for performing work or applying and paying for leases;
- 31 orders authorizing special renewal of licences; and
- 61 miscellaneous orders and judgments.

The total number of orders was 961.

The revenue derived from filing extension orders was as follows:

8,687 Claims, Prior to Default	\$43,435.00
612 Claims, Relief from Forfeiture	6,120.00
Total	\$49,555.00

Sittings were held under The Mining Act at Kirkland Lake, Sudbury, Thunder Bay, Timmins and Toronto and under The Conservation Authorities Act at Barrie, Hamilton, London, Toronto and Waterloo. An inquiry under The Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act was held at Belleville.

this 24th day of October, 1976

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

in right of Ontario as represented
by the Minister of Natural Resources,
hereinafter referred to as the "Crown",

AND

REED LTD.,

a corporation amalgamated under
the laws of Ontario, hereinafter
referred to as the "Company",

WHEREAS the Company desires to construct

integrated wood-using manufactories and desires a supply
of Crown timber;

NOW THEREFORE this Memorandum of Understanding
witnesses that in consideration of the mutual promises,
covenants, agreements and undertakings herein contained,
the Crown and Company agree each with the other as follows:

DEFINITIONS

1. In this Memorandum of Understanding

(a) "tract" means that land described in Schedule "A"
hereto, measuring approximately 18,983 square miles
and comprising:

(i) productive lands estimated to measure 12,242
square miles; and

(ii) unproductive lands estimated to measure
6,741 square miles.

(b) the expressions "productive lands" and "unproductive
lands" in clause (a) have the same meanings as in
clauses (k) and (p) respectively of Section 1 of

No. 24

Commission on the
Northern Environment
Exhibit is produced by

Ministry of Natural Resources
day of Nov. 1977
S. G. James

- (c) "management plan" means a management plan that conforms with the Manual of Management Plan Requirements as authorized by the Minister of Natural Resources, hereinafter referred to as the "Minister", under The Crown Timber Act;
- (d) "operating plan" means an operating plan that conforms with the aforesaid Manual of Management Plan Requirements;
- (e) "feasibility report" shall include a summation of the material considered by the Company in determining whether or not to proceed with the construction of the pulpmill and either of the other wood-producing manufactories referred to in clause (a) of paragraph 3;
- (f) "pulpmill" means a kraft pulpmill having a capacity of producing not less than 1,000 tons of pulp per day.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDY

- 2. (a) The Company agrees to submit to the Minister of the Environment within sixty (60) days following the execution of this Memorandum of Understanding its environmental impact studies for the proposed pulpmill, and to provide such additional information or explanations as may be required in order that the environmental impact studies may be evaluated fully.

- (b) The Company agrees that it will be prepared by July 1, 1977, to participate and that it will participate in a public hearing to be held by the Environmental Assessment Board of the Ministry of the Environment in the Dryden/Red Lake/Ear Falls area for the purpose of ensuring that the proposed development by the Company will be environmentally acceptable.

FOREST INVENTORY

3. (a) The Crown agrees to commence as soon as possible and to complete and deliver to the Company within eighteen (18) months of the execution hereof or as soon as possible thereafter, the forest inventory described in Schedule "B" hereto; and such other investigations as the Crown may deem necessary, in order that the Company may study the feasibility of constructing the integrated wood-using manufactory which will include a pulpmill, together with either
- (i) a sawmill or sawmills having a combined annual capacity to produce not less than 275 million feet board measure; or
 - (ii) such other wood manufactory as may be approved in writing by the Crown.
- (b) The Crown agrees to provide the Company with the forest inventories described in Schedule "B" hereto, and silvicultural and harvesting requirements for

each working group together with such other instruction and directions as will be necessary, in the opinion of the Minister, for the Company to prepare management and operating plans in respect of the tract.

(c) If and when a licence is granted under clause (b) of paragraph 5, the Company agrees to reimburse the Crown for the cost of

(i) the forest inventory described in clause (a) of paragraph 1 of Schedule B at the price stipulated therein, and

(ii) all or such part of the operational forest inventory referred to in clause (b) of paragraph 1 of Schedule B that the Company requires to complete the management plan and operating plan for the licensed area.

MANAGEMENT PLANS AND FEASIBILITY STUDY

4. (a) Within 12 months of the later of

(i) the receipt by the Company of the forest inventory and such other information referred to in paragraph 5 and

(ii) the approval by the Minister of the Environment of the proposed development referred to in paragraph 5 or as soon as possible thereafter, the Company shall submit to the Crown

(i) a comprehensive feasibility report; and

(ii) subject to the conclusions of the feasibility report and provided the Company is of the opinion that there appears to be adequate supplies of suitable wood fibre for the pulpmill and other wood manufacturing referred

to hercin, a management plan and operating plan to the satisfaction of the Minister.

- (b) The Crown and the Company agree that the studies and plans provided in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 will be designed to:
- (i) achieve the optimum utilization of the forest;
 - (ii) increase the growth potential of the forest;
 - (iii) improve the standard of forest protection;
 - (iv) conform with any plans of the Province of Ontario for the economic development of Northwestern Ontario;
 - (v) enhance the recreation potential and protect the fish and wildlife resources;
 - (vi) improve the employment opportunities of the local inhabitants, placing particular emphasis on meeting the economic and social aspirations of the native people of the region;
- (c) The Minister, upon receipt and approval of the management plan and operating plan, will make them available to the public.

LICENCE

5. (a) The Company will not proceed to construct the integrated wood-using manufactories at any location until the Minister of the Environment gives the necessary approvals.

- (b) In the event that the Company satisfactorily performs all its obligations under paragraphs 2 and 4, the Minister, subject to The Crown Timber Act, agrees to grant to the Company a licence in respect of the tract having a period of 21 years commencing with the first day of April following the acceptance by the Crown of the management and operating plans and feasibility report referred to in paragraph 4, that will enable the Company to cut a sufficient volume of conifers for processing in the manufactories referred to under paragraph 3.

PULPMILL PROJECT

6. (a) Within twenty-four (24) months following the granting of the aforementioned licence, the Company agrees to commence construction of the pulpmill at a location approved in writing by the Crown, and within eighteen (18) months following the start of such construction the Company agrees to have the principal mill building of the pulpmill erected and enclosed.
- (b) Upon the written application of the Company, the Minister, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, may extend the periods referred to in clause (a) of this paragraph.

FOREST PROTECTION

7. The Crown agrees to provide the same standard of forest protection for the tract as is provided licensed Crown lands in Ontario.

TIMBER ALLOCATION

8. Having due regard to the reasonable business requirements of the Company hereunder, the Minister may make available Crown timber from the tract to maintain the existing wood-using industries now dependent on Crown timber from the tract and without limiting the generality of the foregoing nothing herein shall restrict the Crown from
 - (a) granting a Crown timber licence under Section 2 (7) of The Crown Timber Act;
 - (b) granting Crown timber licences under any existing agreements for the supply of Crown timber, or under any existing commitment;
 - (c) granting Crown timber licences to salvage killed or damaged timber and any other timber which should in the interest of economic forest utilization be cut with such killed or damaged timber.

SECURITY

9. (a) To secure the due performance of its obligations under paragraph 6, the Company agrees, upon the granting under The Crown Timber Act of the licence

referred to in clause (b) of paragraph 5, to provide the Crown with an irrevocable and valid letter of credit issued by the Royal Bank of Canada requiring the said Bank to pay upon demand a bill of exchange in the amount of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$500,000) of lawful money of Canada drawn by the Minister upon the said bank payable on demand to the order of the Treasurer of Ontario, which bill of exchange shall be noted with the number and date of the letter of credit. The letter of credit shall be valid for four (4) years from the granting of the licence and for any such extension as is approved under clause (b) of paragraph 6 and to which extension the Bank agrees in advance.

- (b) In the event that the Company performs all of its obligations under paragraph 6, or fails to perform all of its obligations under paragraph 6 by reasons of causes that are beyond the control of the Company, the Crown agrees not to draw upon the letter of credit referred to in clause (a) of this paragraph 9 and to return to the Company the said letter of credit for cancellation and further agrees to execute any such assurance as may be reasonably requested by the Company to effect that cancellation.
- (c) In the event that the Company fails or neglects to perform all of its obligations under paragraph 6,

save and except when the Company's failure or neglect is occasioned by reason of causes that are beyond the control of the Company, the Company agrees that the Crown may draw upon the letter of credit referred to in clause (a) of this paragraph 9 to the full extent contemplated thereby and also agrees that the monies so drawn by the Crown become the absolute property of the Crown, as liquidated damages and not as a penalty.

- (d) Should any dispute arise as to what constitutes causes beyond the control of the Company for the purpose of this paragraph 9, it shall be referred to arbitration upon the terms and conditions set forth in The Arbitrations Act.

10. The headings herein form no part hereof but shall be deemed to be inserted for convenience of reference only.

- 11. (a) Subject to clause (b), this Memorandum of Understanding terminates no later than the end of the period provided to the Company to perform its obligations as set out in clause (a) of paragraph 6 or to the end of any extension of such period approved in accordance with clause (b) of that paragraph.

- (b) The Minister may, on written notice to the Company, terminate this Memorandum of Understanding if by the first day of January, 1980, the Company has

failed to obtain approval of the proposed
development referred to in paragraph 2 by the
Minister of the Environment.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF on behalf of the Crown, the Minister of
Natural Resources has subscribed his signature and affixed
the seal of the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Company
has affixed its corporate seal attested by the hands of its
proper officers duly authorized in that behalf.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED
in the presence of




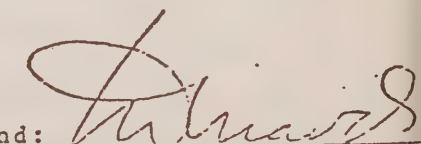
as to execution by the Minister
of Natural Resources for the
Province of Ontario

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
in right of Ontario


MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

REED LTD.

By: 
President and Chief
Executive Officer

And: 
Group Vice-President,
Forestry and Wood Products

SCHEDULE "A"

ALL AND SINGULAR those certain territories or tract of land situate, lying and being in the territorial districts of Kenora, Patricia Portion, and Thunder Bay, containing a total area of 18,983 square miles, more or less, and which may be more particularly described as follows:

Premising that all bearings hereinafter mentioned are astronomical;

Beginning at the intersection of the 10th base line with the 6th meridian line;

THENCE east astronomically along the said 10th base line 45.2 miles, more or less, to the intersection with the water's edge on the easterly shore of Zionz Lake;

THENCE in a general southerly and easterly direction along the water's edge of Zionz Lake to its confluence with the water's edge of a connecting channel between Zionz Lake and Gull Lake;

THENCE in a general southwesterly direction along the water's edge on the northwesterly bank of the said channel to its confluence with the water's edge on the northerly shore of Gull Lake;

THENCE in a general southwesterly, easterly, northeasterly, easterly, southerly, southeasterly, northerly, easterly and southwesterly direction along the water's edge of Gull Lake, Fawcett Lake and Kezik Lake to a point in the water's edge on the southerly shore of Kezik Lake at its confluence with the water's edge on the southeasterly shore of the Cat River;

THENCE in a general southwesterly and southerly direction along the water's edge of the Cat River to the water's edge on the northerly shore of the west arm of Wesleyan Lake at the foot of the rapids of the Cat River;

THENCE west astronomically across the foot of the said rapids to the water's edge of Wesleyan Lake;

THENCE in a general southwesterly, southerly and southeasterly direction along the said water's edge on the westerly and southerly shores of Wesleyan Lake to its confluence with the water's edge on the westerly shore of the Cat River connecting Wesleyan Lake and North Bamaji Lake;

THENCE in a general southerly, westerly and southerly direction along the water's edge of the Cat River to the water's edge on the northerly shore of North Bamaji Lake;

THENCE in a general westerly, southerly and easterly direction along the water's edge of North Bamaji Lake on its northerly, westerly and southerly shores to its confluence with the water's edge on the westerly shore of the Cat River between North Bamaji Lake and Bamaji Lake;

THENCE southerly along the said water's edge of the Cat River to the water's edge on the northwesterly shore of Bamaji Lake;

THENCE in a general southerly, easterly, southwesterly, westerly and southerly direction along the water's edge of Bamaji Lake to the intersection with the 9th Base Line near the mouth of the Brokenmouth River;

THENCE east astronomically along the 9th Base Line 35 chains, more or less, to the water's edge of Bamaji Lake near the 34th mile post on the said Base Line;

THENCE in a general northerly, northeasterly, southerly and southwesterly direction along the water's edge of Bamaji Lake to again intersect the 9th Base Line at about chainage 35 miles and 24 chains thereon

THENCE east astronomically along the said Base Line 1 mile and 70 chains, more or less, to the water's edge on the southeasterly shore of the southwest arm of Bamaji Lake;

THENCE in a general northeasterly and southerly direction along the water's edge of Bamaji Lake to its intersection again with the 9th Base Line;

THENCE east astronomically along the 9th Base Line 1 mile and 22 chains, more or less, to the water's edge of Bamaji Lake at about 5 chains west of the 40th mile post on the said Base Line;

THENCE in a general southeasterly, easterly, southwesterly and easterly direction along the water's edge of Bamaji Lake, the Cat River, Roadhouse Lake and the Cat River to the foot of the rapids on the northerly shore of the Cat River at approximate west longitude of 91 degrees and 25 minutes;

THENCE south astronomically across the foot of the said rapids to the water's edge on the southerly shore of the Cat River;

THENCE in a general northeasterly, easterly, southeasterly and southerly direction along the water's edge of the Cat River, Blackstone Lake and the Cat River and crossing the mouth of the west channel of the Cat River to the intersection of the water's edge on the westerly shore of the Cat River with the 2nd Base Line at approximate west longitude of 91 degrees and 14 minutes and approximate north latitude of 51 degrees and 01 minutes;

THENCE east astronomically along that base line as surveyed by J. S. Dobie, Ontario Land Surveyor, in the year 1920, a distance of 11 miles and 58 chains, more or less, to the boundary between the territorial district of Kenora - Patricia Portion and Thunder Bay;

THENCE east astronomically along a base line surveyed by J. S. Dobie, Ontario Land Surveyor, in the year 1922, a distance of 11.6 miles, more or less, to the intersection with the water's edge on the easterly shore of Broadribb Bay of Lake St. Joseph;

THENCE in a general northeasterly direction following the water's edge on the southerly shore of Lake St. Joseph to its intersection with the west limit of Indian Reserve 63A;

THENCE southerly along the west limit of the said Indian Reserve to the southwest corner thereof;

THENCE easterly along the south limit of the said Indian Reserve to the southeast corner thereof;

THENCE northerly along the east limit of Indian Reserve 63A to the intersection with the water's edge on the southerly shore of Lake St. Joseph;

THENCE in a general northeasterly direction following the said water's edge to the intersection with the meridian surveyed by Phillips and Benner, Ontario Land Surveyors, in the year 1923, and which meridian is at approximate west longitude of 90 degrees and 10 minutes;

THENCE south astronomically along that meridian to the intersection with latitude 51 degrees north;

THENCE easterly along latitude 51 degrees north a distance of 40 miles, more or less, to the meridian surveyed by Phillips and Benner, Ontario Land Surveyors, in the year 1952, and being at approximate west longitude of 89 degrees and 14 minutes;

THENCE south astronomically along that meridian 3.6 miles, more or less, to a point distant 37 miles measured north astronomically along the said meridian from its intersection with the 7th base line;

THENCE east astronomically 10.9 miles, more or less, to the intersection with longitude 89 degrees west;

THENCE northerly along longitude 89 degrees and 00 minutes west a distance of 34.90 miles more or less, to the intersection with the water's edge along the southerly bank of the Albany River;

THENCE in a general northeasterly direction along the southerly bank of the Albany River to the confluence with the water's edge on the most southwesterly shore of Minimiska Lake;

THENCE in a general easterly direction along the southerly shore of Minimiska Lake to the confluence with the water's edge on the southerly bank of the Albany River;

THENCE in a general southerly direction along the westerly bank of the Albany River to the confluence with the water's edge on the westerly shore of Petawanga Lake;

THENCE in a general southeasterly direction along the water's edge on the westerly shore of Petawanga Lake to the intersection with longitude 88 degrees 30 minutes west;

THENCE northerly 26.40 miles more or less along longitude 88 degrees 30 minutes west to the intersection with latitude 51 degrees 52 minutes 30 seconds north;

THENCE westerly along latitude 51 degrees 52 minutes 30 seconds north a distance of 31.45 miles more or less to the intersection with the meridian surveyed by Phillips and Benner, Ontario Land Surveyors, in 1952;

THENCE northerly along that meridian and its northerly production 34.56 miles more or less, to the intersection with latitude 52 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds north;

THENCE westerly along latitude 52 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds north a distance of 211 miles more or less, to the intersection with longitude 94 degrees 15 minutes west;

THENCE southerly along longitude 94 degrees 15 minutes west a distance of 81.77 miles more or less to the intersection with the westerly projection of the north boundary of McDonough Township;

THENCE east astronomically 10.82 miles more or less to the intersection with longitude 94 degrees west;

THENCE north astronomically 11.72 miles more or less to a point distant 10.5 miles measured west astronomically from a point distant 11.72 miles measured due north from the northeasterly corner of McDonough Township;

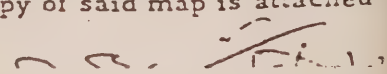
THENCE east astronomically 10.2 miles more or less, to the water's edge along the easterly bank of the Nungesser River;

THENCE in a general northerly direction along that water's edge to the confluence with the water's edge along the southerly shore of Nungesser Lake;

THENCE in a general easterly direction along that water's edge to a line drawn due west from the point of commencement;

THENCE due east 16.70 miles more or less to the place of beginning.

The boundaries of the territories herein described are shown outlined in red on a map dated, October 25, 1976, prepared by the Ministry of Natural Resources, Timber Sales Branch, a copy of said map is attached to and forms part of this schedule.





Natural
Resources
Canada

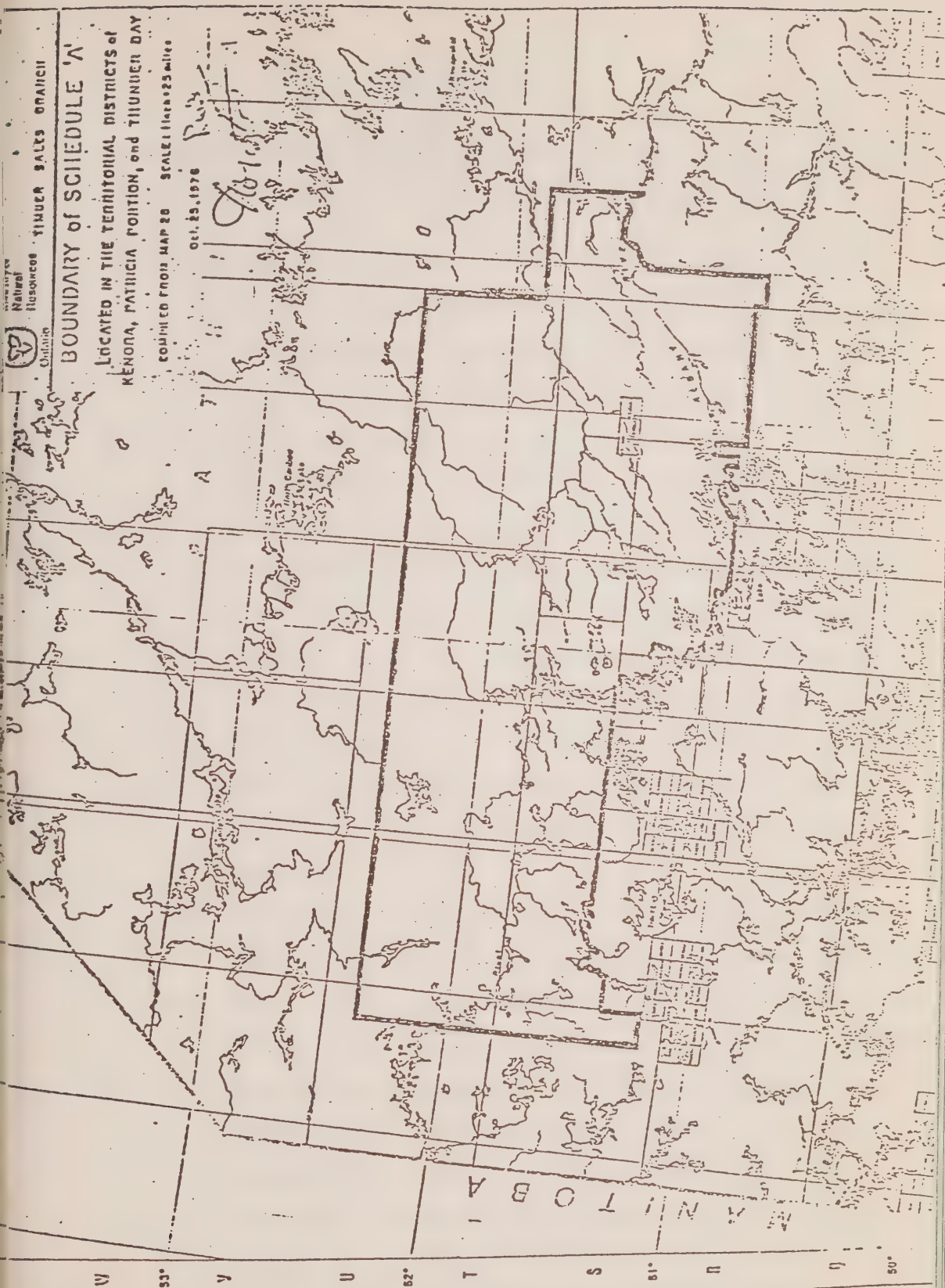
Timber Sales Branch

BOUNDARY OF SCHEDULE 'A'

LOCATED IN THE TERRITORIAL DISTRICTS OF
KENORA, PATRICIA, PORTLAND, and THUNDER BAY

COMPILED FROM MAP 26 SCALE 1:100,000

Oct. 25, 1976



MANITOBA

SCHEDULE "B"

The Crown agrees to undertake the following forest inventories in respect of the tract described in Schedule "A".

1. (a) The Crown agrees to supply to the Company the forest inventory in respect of the tract consisting of one set of photographs (stereo coverage), two copies of area and volume summaries in accordance with the attached samples, one cronoflex and three whiteprints of each forest stand map, and one cronoflex and three whiteprints of one mile equals one inch composite maps, at a price of \$31.25 for each square mile of land situate within the tract. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Crown agrees to supply the Company a description of each and every stand of timber on the tract which will include a determination of the range and proportion of tree diameters within mature age classes.
- (b) The Crown agrees to carry out or to have carried out an operational forest inventory of the tract.
- (c) The Company agrees that the Crown shall be the owner of the copyright of all inventory data and information provided to the Company under this Memorandum of Understanding, and the Company agrees not to make copies thereof for any purpose whatsoever, save and except to perform its obligations under the Memorandum of Understanding.



MANAGEMENT UNIT LK ST JOSEPH AC2.

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
AREA SURVAILANCE

REPORT 3.

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Memorandum of Understanding

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Ministry of Natural Resources
Whitney Block
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario



Your file:

1977.11.02

Our file:

Mr. C.G. Watkins
Royal Commission on the
Northern Environment
Room 801, ManuLife Centre
55 Bloor St. W.
Toronto, Ont. M4W 1A5

Dear Mr. Watkins:

The following is the listing of Mineral Resources Branch publications which you requested:

Mineral Policy Background Paper #1: The Impact of Taxation and Environmental Controls on the Ontario Mining, by Anders, Gramm & Maurice; available from Ont. Government Bookstore.

- - - #2: Towards an Iron Ore Policy for Ontario, by staff; out of print, revised edition to be available late 1978.

- - - #3: Towards a Zinc Policy for Ontario, by Rachamalla and Bell; available from Ont. Government Bookstore.

Rent, Communal Property and Economic Nationalism, A Case Study, by Anders; available from Mineral Resources Branch; shortened version published in Oct/Nov 1974 issue of Mining News in Australia.

"Ontario developing an economic model on which to test mine policy options" by Anders; in The Northern Miner of Nov. 25, 1976.

The Ontario Metal Mining Industry - Present and Future, by staff; available from Mineral Resources Branch.

To be published, within the next year or so, are the following papers (note that anticipated times of issue may have to be postponed due to work-schedule problems):

Towards a Nickel Policy for Ontario, Dec.'77/Jan.'78

The Economics of Resource Conservation, Dec.'77

Factor Substitution & Technical Change in Mining, Dec.'77

Manual for Computer Simulation Model (preliminary), Dec.'77

Mining and the Environment, Jan/Feb'78

The Simulation of Environmental & Taxation Changes, Jan/Feb'78

Changing Patterns in Mine Financing, April/May '78
Risk Capital for Mineral Exploration, April/May '78
Commodity Demand Projections, July/August '78
The Economics of Mineral Extraction, July/August '78
Manual for Computer Simulation (Final, expanded),
August/Sept. '78
Towards an Iron Ore Policy for Ontario (revised),
Oct/Nov. '78
Background paper on Gold, Nov./Dec. '78

Yours very truly,



G. Anders
Supervisor
Metallic Minerals Section

GA/smk

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SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

The Armstrong Métis Association

PRESENTED AT

**Sioux Lookout
on**

November 8, 1977



Ontario

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT
THE HON. MR. JUSTICE E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

The Armstrong Metis Association
P.O. Box 84
Armstrong, Ontario

PRESENTED AT

Sioux Lookout
on
November 8, 1977

EXHIBIT # 25

RETYPE FOR PRINTING

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CAN BE VIEWED AT THE
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55 BLOOR STREET WEST,
TORONTO

ARMSTRONG METIS ASSOCIATION
BOX 84
ARMSTRONG, Ontario

President: Hector King
Vice-Pres: James Hardy
Sec Treas: Mike McGuire

1. Ministry of Natural Resources:
Fire Fighting & Junior Rangers

In view of the high unemployment, lack of opportunities, in Native Communities and the fact that most young native people have abilities that qualify them for this type of employment: they should be given first choice for these jobs and notified of these jobs well in advance of the season by means of notices being posted on bulletin boards in the post offices, M.N.R. Offices and other public bldgs. Only after local native people have been given ample opportunity to accept these jobs, should applications from outsiders be considered, in the event that there are still unfilled positions. A variety of positions should be open to them, and the opportunities should not be mainly confined to fire fighting.

2. Commercial Fishing

Employment could be increased by permitting native people to use trap or hoop nets for suckers, ling, and white fish, under the direction of the M.N.R. biologist in lakes that are suitable for this type of operation. The game fish, valuable to the Tourist industry such as pike, walleyes and trout could be easily released without harm.

3a. Tourist Operators.

In the Northern portion of the Province should be required to employ "qualified" guides, for parties going into the bush, whether by canoe or by float plane. This would benefit the tourists in many ways, especially when it comes to safety and obtaining better results while fishing and hunting. It would benefit the province in that, it would reduce the number of bush fires (caused by inexperienced and careless tourists). It would reduce the waste of fish and game by careless, waste-

ful and greedy tourists, and the littering of the camp sites and waters. Tourists should not be permitted to bring in any live bait, minnows or worms from the USA to prevent the possibility of introducing incompatible species or disease into our waters.

3b. Tourist Camper Trucks.

They simply must be regulated and not permitted to camp anywhere. They bring everything with them, spending little or nothing on guides services or supplies. They are depleting the fish and game, leaving their garbage at the camp sites and on the waterways. They also constitute a fire hazard. During the hunting season some of them come in ahead of time "to fish" but actually shoot their moose before the season opens, so that the guides don't have much chance to get a moose for their legal paying clients when they go out on opening day. Some of the camper truck hunters are also a menace along the roads during the hunting season.

3c. Re Qualified Guides.

A well-planned, all-inclusive training program for guides should be established throughout Northern Ontario. To have order in the guiding profession, standards should be established, just as in the engineering profession.

For example:

A rating system, whereby a Guide is classed as 1st, 2nd or 3rd class guide according to the training courses and experience he has obtained from employment.

First Class Guide would be a man who has been trained, and passed the advanced guide's courses and has also had considerable experience on the job. This would qualify him to handle any job in the tourist industry. (regular guiding, first aid, repair and maintenance of all engine driven equipment such as outboard motors, power saws, power plants, water pumps, washing machines, power mowers, inboard marine engines, etc.) Construction of buildings and docks, plumbing, electric wiring, etc. Maintenance and repair of canoes,

alum boats and large cruisers. Business management and employee relations. In other words a man capable of managing or handling any job, or emergency. Once he has this training and background he would be classed as a 1st class guide and given credentials and license, qualifying him for the top wages in the profession, which would be set by collective bargaining. (hours, conditions, wages, and fringe benefits which would be standardized across the province - no 1st class guide should receive less than \$500.00 per week).

Second Class Guide would be a man who had passed the basic guide's course, in regular guiding, first aid, outboard motor maintenance, boat and canoe repair, carpentry, log and dock construction, etc., plus several years experience on the job.

Third Class Guide would be a young man who had passed his basic guide's course and was beginning an apprenticeship for perhaps three years. Upon the completion of his three years apprenticeship he could take the advanced guiding course to obtain 2nd class papers, etc.

To sum up, each one of these classifications would entitle him to a province-wide Ministry rate for that classification, standard working conditions, hours of work, and fringe benefits, established by province-wide collective bargaining.

3d. Guides Union.

A guides' union must be organized among 1st, 2nd and 3rd class guides, with union locals and grievance committees established to deal with problems that arise during the course of a collective agreement. This is a brief outline of what is required to put the guiding profession on its feet. At present, in many areas the guiding profession is in a sad state of affairs. On one hand we have tourist outfitters complaining that some guides are not qualified and don't deserve to receive higher wages, on the other hand we have guides being exploited and unable to obtain adequate training to upgrade their qualifications. Guiding could be an honourable, respected and well paid profession if the above proposals were implemented. Enough said.

3e. Tourist Operations

Tourist outfitters sending parties into the lakes and rivers on the trapping grounds of the native people should be required to:

Levy, a daily fee of perhaps \$1.000/Tourist for fishing on these waters, half of which would go to the trapper and the other half to a development fund for native communities.

All Big Game: Moose, bear, deer, etc., being harvested from the native people's trapping grounds, should have a fee levied perhaps, \$80.000/Moose and \$40.00 for deer and bear, half of which should go to the trapper and half to the Native People's Community Development Fund.

In addition, the M.N.R. Biologists should determine just what each trapping ground can produce (fish and animals) without being depleted and a quota placed on tourists hunting and fishing there.

3f. Protected Areas.

Established in undeveloped regions, mainly inhabited by native people in order to protect their way of life and culture from "future shock". Highways, private property and commercial development by outsiders would be excluded. Tourist outfitters or tourists wishing to fish and hunt would have to obtain permission from the trappers, and arrangements made to rent their cabins, and pay for their guiding services, in addition to the fees for fishing and hunting there (a typical area for consideration is the trapping grounds, lying on the north side of the CNR track to the north of Lake Nipigon--or perhaps the entire Lake Nipigon Provincial Forest). These proposals should be developed in close consultation with, and participation by, the native people concerned.

4. Native People's Housing and Communities.

Orderly development of native communities with adequate land provided for each family to build a decent home or business. Homes could incorporate some of the latest energy

conserving innovations developed in Northern Quebec Native Communities. Sanitation, pure water and electric power should be provided. Each community should have a Public Hall or "Friendship Centre", when no other public buildings such as church or school are available. Friendship Centres would be multi-purpose buildings for public meetings, movies, adult education, first aid room, day care centre, library, Christmas parties for children, community TV and recreation, church services, funerals and small shop with electric sewing machine and power tools, etc.

5. Timber Operators.

Operators should be required to employ native people for picking cones when season is at its best. Tree planting twice/yr under the direction of the MNR.

Timber operators should be required to:

- A. To take measures to regenerate or replant every acre of timber harvested without delay.
- B. To replant areas that have been neglected in the past to ensure a good stand of timber for the future.
- C. No harvesting of timber within 500 yds. of rivers and streams that are subject to serious erosion problems. (ex clay belt areas, etc.) No harvesting of timber within 300 yds. of any lake shoreline.
- D. Timber operators should be required to put up a sizeable deposit which would only be refunded if they lived up to the above conditions and "cleaned up" after their operation. (No debris, old equipment or buildings left on the rivers or lake shores. Navigation hazards such as old pilings must be removed.)

Timber operators should be required to contribute toward a development fund for native communities through the levying of a Royalty of perhaps 10¢ or 20¢/chord on all timber harvested in Northern Ontario.

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6. Ontario Hydro.

Should be required to provide electric power in all the native communities. This would eliminate the serious fire hazard involved with kerosine and gasoline lanterns/ In addition, it would eliminate a health hazard caused by monoxide fumes in small crowded cabins. This would make it possible for the native people to have some of the simple amenities and labour saving equipment taken for granted by the citizens in Southern Ontario. Last, but by no means least, it would make it possible for the native children to do their school work and read books during the long winter evenings. Electric power is one of the basic requirements, if the living standard of the native people is to be improved. All civilized countries in the world today recognize this. How many native children have burned to death in house fires? Enough said.

7. Canadian National Railways

It is now common knowledge that the CNR is planning to discontinue passenger service on the line from Capreol through to Winnipeg during the winter months. Common sense dictates that some provision must be made for the people (mostly native people) living in the small communities along the line to get in and out. There should be round trip passenger service along this line two or three days/week via "mini train". Surely something can be worked out to solve the problem. The people do appreciate the service provided by the CNR in emergencies to the hospital.

Welfare: It is generally accepted that having to eke out an existence on welfare is a demeaning experience. It can, over a long period, have a crippling effect on any human being, black, white or a native person. Every effort should be made to provide gainful and constructive employment for native people at work that will not pollute the air, the water or destroy their environment.

For example, harvesting of wild rice should be encouraged. Development of peat bogs where practical, via Co-ops. Harvesting of sphagnum moss should be investigated. Fishing Co-ops.

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Tourist and guiding industry encouraged: Small pulp contracts for native communities to be carried out on a "sustained yield" basis, and under the direction of the MNR. The work to be done, in the winter time, by means of low cost winter roads, that would be replanted and the country returned to its natural state. This would protect the native people's way of life, the fish and the game.

MNR Employment for native people: Training as conservation officers and Deputy Game Wardens to protect and manage the Fish and Game Resources.

MNR Special Work Crews: Clearing out portages, removing navigation hazards on waterways, making simple campsites and general work for the MNR (helping in fish hatcheries, stocking and spawning ground improvement). These proposed MNR general work crews, could also assist in community development and could be trained in: first aid, fire fighting, search and rescue. They could also cut survey and fire lines and do community land drainage projects.

Special Construction Crews: Trained in carpentry, masonry, wiring and plumbing etc. for building new homes and friendship centres in native communities.

Employment Training of native people for positions in Prov. Govt., Ministry of Community and Social Services, and Fed. Govt., Indian Affairs Branch. Training and employment of native people for law enforcement jobs in Northern Ontario in general and native communities in particular.

Training of Native Women for Jobs as Public Health Nurses, and School Teachers.

Small Wood Products Shop: Camp furniture, fish boxes, packing crates, sleighs, snow shoes, tikanogans, pre-fab log cabins. People's Co-op.

Clay Bricks: Explore the possibility of using some of the clays in the clay belt for producing bricks. Establish People's Co-ops.

Mink Ranching Co-op: If careful consideration, and the proper effort, is made by the Fed. and Prov. Govt. in consultation with and participation by, the native people a means of gainful employment could be found for every able-bodied person.

8. REBus Service between Armstrong and Thunder Bay.

A service should be established (perhaps a Volkswagen Van) to transport passengers, haul mail, newspapers and small Express on a daily basis.

9. Armstrong Airport.

Should be turned over to Armstrong Indian and Metis Association, instead of given to the Airways "for one dollar". The native people could have gainful employment at service jobs, such as maintaining buildings, runway and field maintenance, operating beacon and runway lights when required and serving planes with gas and oil.

10. Ferland Land Drainage.

This native community is located on swampy ground, and for sanitation and health reasons, not to mention the mosquitoes, should be drained by means of ditches, into Seymour Creek. This would also provide employment for the Ferland People.

11. Wintario Funds.

Some of these Funds should be made available for worthwhile for native community projects such as:

- + community cold storage buildings so that fish and game would not be wasted.
- + sports facilities for native communities
- + lunch rooms, with specially prepared nutritious menus, attached to the native schools. The native people's traditional high protein diet has been altered by the destruction of their way of life with disastrous results. Children are consuming large quantities of soft drinks, candy bars, potato chips, pastries and junk foods. This is taking a serious toll on their physical, especially teeth and eye sight, and mental health.

continued/

+ showers attached to the schools in native communities, so that children can keep clean. It is difficult for small children to have a bath in a one-room cabin in cold weather, when every time the door is opened a blast of sub-zero air comes in.

12. RE: Construction Camp in Armstrong.

This camp should be required to give first opportunity for employment to the local native people rather than bringing in outsiders.

13. RE: Communications between native organizations and the Prov. & Fed. Govt.

There should be closer communication and consultation on an equal basis, between Depts. of Govt. and the native people's organizations. There must be planning on a comprehensive basis, rather than the "Band Aid", "piecemeal" approach, where quite often one Ministry or Dept. is working at cross purposes with another agency of Govt. (or Prov. Govt. working at cross purposes with the Fed. Govt.) wasting vast sums of money, and confusing the native people in the process.

14. RE: Native People's Community Development Fund.

To be financed by :

Daily fee on sportsmen fishing & hunting on the native people's trapping grounds.

Royalties on: Moose, bear and deer leaving the province

" every cord of timber harvested in the north.

" " ton of ore hauled out of the north.

" " fur pelt that is sold by the fur buyers.

In this way the native people would receive a "share of the action" and their communities could be developed into sensible healthy and happy places to live.

15. Education

Special schooling that is suited to the needs of the native people in the north, along with training in native crafts, history and culture by native teachers, should be included in the general curriculum.

Adult Education: should include - first aid, care of babies, sound nutrition, sanitation, proper management of family budget (basic economics, so that the people will not be victimized by unscrupulous promotions). Upgrading for men and women, training in mechanics, plumbing, electrical work, carpentry, parliamentary procedure (so they can conduct democratic meetings) and basic law (so they will know their legal rights in this country). Instruction in how to prepare briefs to Govts. and take up grievances, etc.

16. RELake Nipigon - Water levels.

The Ontario Hydro was given permission under the original agreement back in the 1930s to alter the water levels to suit their requirements. We believe that these fluctuations, especially the winter "draw down", is damaging the Fishery. This "draw down" during the winter months is leaving some of the spawn of the Fall spawners (whitefish, speckled trout, and lake trout) high and dry before they can hatch.

The Ontario Hydro is going to have to curb its appetite for power, by keeping the water levels within certain limits. These limits to be established in consultation with the MNR Lake Nipigon Biologist, Lorne Townes. The Lake Nipigon Lake Trout are particularly vulnerable and have suffered a serious decline over the past forty years.

Navigation: The winter draw downs have been so severe that it has brought hardships to the commercial fishermen and charter boat guides. The low water has made it impossible for some of them to reach their docks at MacDiarmid on the south end of Lake Nipigon, and impossible for an outfitter to get his steel charter boat out over the sand bar at the mouth of the Pikitigushi River, on the north end of Lake Nipigon. (As a result his boat has been in dry dock for four years and all the guides laid off.) The Lake Nipigon Fishery if properly managed could provide a living for many of the native people living in the vicinity, but it has been allowed to deteriorate under the administration of the MNR.

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We request the following:

(A) That water levels be determined in consultation between the Hydro, the MNR Biologist, and the boat operators.

(B) The MNR has a capable Biologist in the person of Mr. Lorne Townes, and he should be given the authority and the resources to embark on a "no nonsense" rehabilitation program for Lake Nipigon. Incidentally, this would provide some gainful and constructive employment for native people who are now unemployed.

17.RE Airways

A. In order to set the people's mind at rest and to "clear the air" the Dept of Transport and Govt. agencies responsible should conduct periodic inspections (unannounced) to ensure that aircraft are being maintained up to standards required by law, and that all safety regulations are enforced.

B. Request for Legislation: Legislation should be enacted making it a criminal offence for any Airway or Bush Pilot to transport a passenger, or passengers, who are under the influence of alcohol, and to prohibit drinking while in flight (if there is not already a law prohibiting same). Violations of the above should be punishable by the confiscation of aircraft and cancellation of the pilot's licence. Passengers under the influence can be a serious hazard, especially in small aircraft.

18.RESmall Unorganized Communities.

Garbage disposal: At present in many of these communities garbage is being disposed of in a very haphazard manner. This will eventually become a source of pollution, and health hazard. The MNR in cooperation with the Ministry of Health should designate garbage disposal sites, where pits should be excavated and all garbage deposited and covered. This would provide employment for some of the unemployed social assistance recipients in these communities.

In Conclusion

Surely the time has come for the Provincial and Federal Govt. to sit down at the table with the native people's organizations and address themselves to these problems in a "no nonsense" manner. The native people are not begging for a "hand out" or "something for nothing", but are just asking for the right to gainful employment, a "fair share of the action", decent sanitary communities and homes to live in, and an unpolluted, unspoiled land to turn over to their children. A land where their children can fish, hunt - enjoy the way of life they choose. That is what is requested, no more and no less. Enough said.

Supplementary Items.

C.R.T.C. - Subject - Violence on T.V.

We believe the time has come to put an end or at least a limit to the violence and depravity on TV. There is now ample evidence to show that it has a detrimental effect on children exposed to a constant "diet" of this over a long period.

For example, the findings of the LaMarsh Inquiry substantiates this. We also believe these programs may be even more harmful to native children, imparting to them a distorted view of reality, and helping to destroy what is left of their culture. We respectfully suggest that consideration be given to programs that deal with reality, the "true history" of this country, and the role the native people played in same. Programs that would "set the record straight". Programs that would help the native children to develop pride and respect for their race and culture.

Educational Programs.

Programs that would be helpful to the people of the north, rather than subjecting them to "future shock". More participation by native people in programs and preparing

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programs. More news and programs about the accomplishments of the native people. Programs on the struggles of the native people in Canada, the USA and the Southern Hemisphere. Programs on the wise use and conservation of our natural resources and wild life.

We are aware this would present problems and perhaps special northern programming will have to be developed. If this nation can afford the graft and corruption involved in such scandals as the aircraft carrier "Bonaventure", AECL "Pay-Offs" and deficits of millions, Polysar "kickbacks" to secret bank accounts in Switzerland, surely this country can afford intelligent TV programming for the north. Enough said.

Community Cold Storage Buildings.

The population of the native communities is increasing, which is putting more pressure on the fish and game resources. Many of the northern communities have no way of keeping fish and game, consequently there is considerable waste in warm weather. There is also the fact that maintaining the food supply in warm weather requires constant trips to get fish and game, which is costly in time and fuel. Community cold storage lockers would eliminate waste, ensure a constant supply, and save time for other work.

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SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

Linda Pelton

PRESENTED AT

**Sioux Lookout
on
November 8, 1977**



Ontario

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

LINDA PELTON

PRESENTED AT

SIOUX LOOKOUT
ON
NOV. 8, 1977

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT
416/965-9286

MANULIFE CENTRE
55 BLOOR STREET WEST
ROOM 801
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M4W 1A5

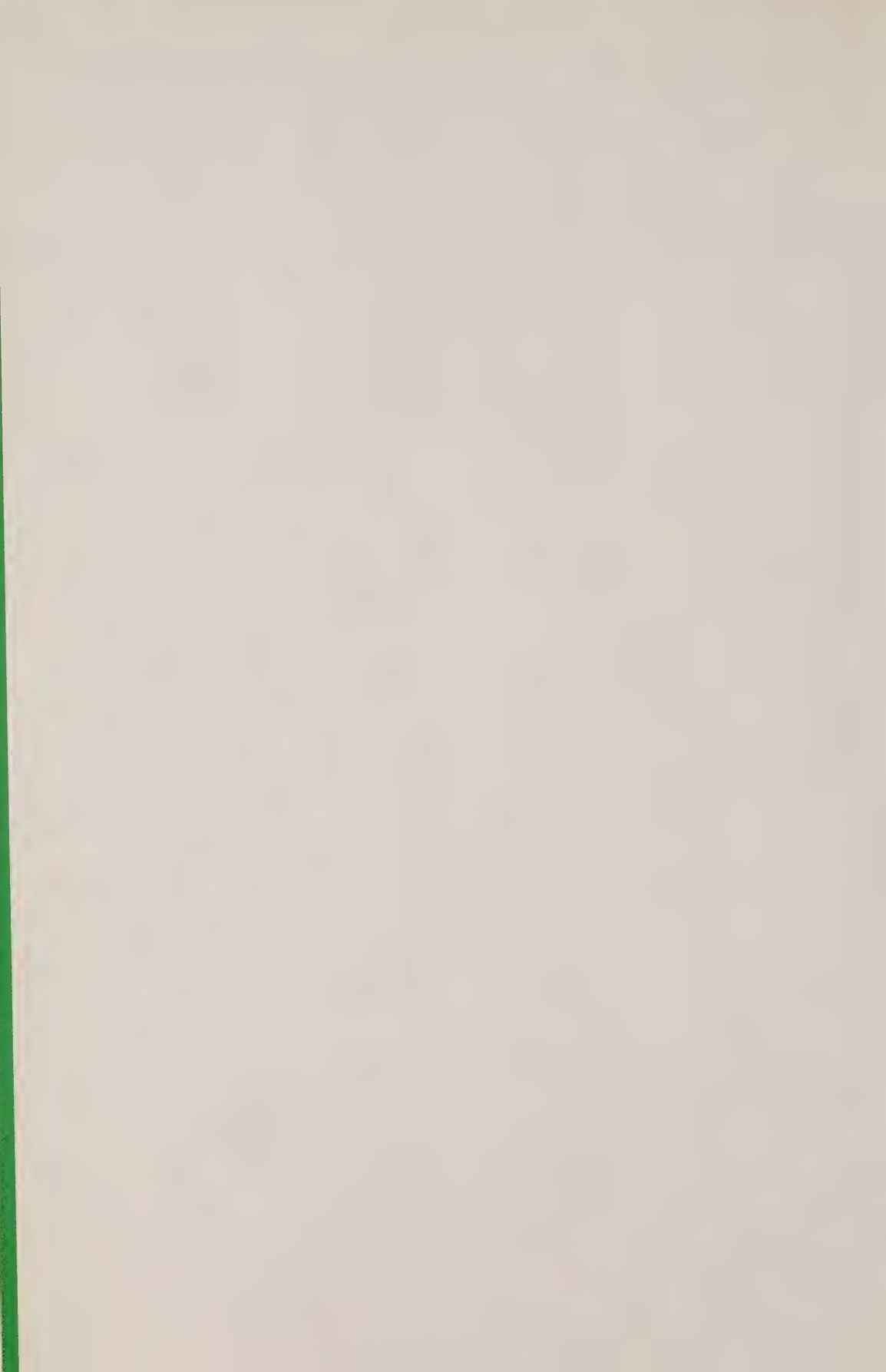
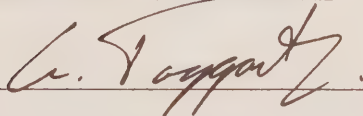


EXHIBIT # 26

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Nov. 14/77

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55 BLOOR STREET WEST,
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I'd like to speak as a non-Indian person who has spent a large part of the last four years on Indian reserves and settlements. I've been employed for these 4 years by National Health and Welfare as a mental health counsellor. My job has been to work with community problems, families, couples, and individuals.

I'd thought of speaking as a mental health counsellor today, about the devastation I have seen occur to the mental health of the Indian people from poorly controlled development. But I think many people have already spoken well to that.

Instead, I'd like to speak from my personal experience as a non-Indian person working in Indian communities.

I used to live in Toronto and Windsor. I'd never even met an Indian person until I came to Sioux Lookout for this job. I was given no "cultural orientation" for this job, but then, I figured, "how different can a culture be that's right here in Ontario!" I mean, when I volunteered as a community-worker in Mexico for a summer, I was given a year's orientation in the culture. But you don't even need a passport to get into North-Western Ontario! So I was totally unprepared to find how tremendously different is the Indian way of dealing with life, of viewing the universe; how very different their value system is from ours.

For example, my impression is that the Indian person grows up with a very different concept of time than ours, with a very different concept of space, and with a very different concept of himself in relation to the environment. I think that last difference is a vital one to this commission. Our culture is a very individualistic one. I believe most of us see our selves as bounded by our skin -- "this is me, that's you, that's a bush a tree an animal." But my impression is that the Indian person grows up with a very different concept of self. He seems to me to see himself as first of all a member of a people or a community or a family group. And secondly as an individual. And he does not see himself as separate from his environment.

There are not the "ego boundaries" between self and the environment. So a destruction of his environment is an assault on his self.

I think this concept is terrifically difficult for us non-Indians to grasp, or to even accept as being real. We are very different.

You mentioned in your opening remarks yesterday, Mr. Commissioner, that you hoped to take a "reasoned" approach to the issues. I think that's great -- but I think that learning about this very different culture takes more than that. I think it takes a tremendous flexibility of the mind; it requires a leap of the imagination and understanding; it requires being able to really turn your head around to see something from a quite different point of view. I've seen a lot of us non-Indians come and go in the northern Indian communities. Two people will spend a short or a long time on a reserve and then come back to Sioux and tell me about their experiences. You wouldn't believe they were talking about the same place! One person made that leap of understanding and the other one didn't.

The second point I'd like to make is that although I'm concerned about what the devastation of the Indian way of life is doing to the Indian people, I'm also concerned for myself, for what it's doing to me and to my culture. Because I feel that the Indian people have some vital lessons to teach us at this point in our history -- some lessons that we cannot afford to ignore. I believe the Indian person is trying to tell us that we can't profoundly alter our environment without altering ourselves -- that we are intimately connected to it. I think he's trying to tell us that we can continue on a path of unchecked materialism for only so long before we begin to destroy ourselves.

I'd like to encourage you to spend time in the Indian communities just "being". I think you'll learn as much that way as you'll learn from formal meetings. Go fishing with a family, attend a feast, or hang around "The Bay" where most people gather. Most of all, take the time. Although I agree that it's

important that you visit all northern communities, I would suggest that you choose a few in which to spend a longer time -- just "being."

And I encourage you to take with you people who can make that leap of understanding, who can "hear" not only the words but what lies behind them. People who can relate to Indian people.

Finally, I encourage you to just enjoy this rare opportunity to become close to and to learn from this very advanced culture.

SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

TOM TERRY

PRESENTED AT

**Sioux Lookout
on**

November 8, 1977



Ontario

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
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THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
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SUBMISSION TO

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ENVIRONMENT
416/965-9286

MANULIFE CENTRE
55 BLOOR STREET WEST
ROOM 801
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M4W 1A5

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November 18, 1977

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55 BLOOR STREET WEST,
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Mr. Justice, members of the commission and audience, my name is TOM TERRY, and I am here to provide information and opinions about the future of N. Ont. These opinions are my own, though I am sure that I speak for many, who have not, up until these hearings felt that their opinions would have any bearing upon decisions made elsewhere that directly and indirectly affect our quality of life and the quality of life for all people in N. Amer. However, now is the chance to directly influence decisions about the future development of N. Ont. N. Ont. still contains, in the complete watershed that feed the SW coast of Hudson's Bay, the diverse type of wilderness environment which is vital to mankind. This wilderness is a resource in itself that we have little of remaining, so to retain its value as a resource, there must be no modern industrial development in the areas & watershed that have so far been spared. Areas that been used unwisely should be utilized more effeciently in terms of ecology so that our progress as a society no longer leaves behind wastelands making it necessary to search out totally new areas in which to develop.

An easy way to visualize the uniqueness of the N. Ont. Wilderness is by studying maps of Canada and Ont., and considering the recorded course of civilization in this country. The settlement that followed the fur trade bypassed N. Ont. & spread W & N after reaching the plains. Development then, and even now is extremely difficult in N. Ont. The CPR had an unbelievably hard time crossing the rugged expanses of this area. The area has always been a frontier, a great obstacle to surmount, there to challenge man's existance and instill in him a prevailing hope that he could create a new world for himself.

This area offers a uniquely diverse wilderness environment unparalleled to the North or South. Manitoba recently had these qualities, but they have now been destroyed by mining and hydroelectric development. Man can travel quite freely throughout N. Ont. by either canoe in the summer or on foot in the winter, using as his highways the 4 major river systems in the north, the Albany, the Attawapikat, the Winish, and the Severn Rivers. We should not get the impression, however, that these watersheds are presently out of danger. There is already direct, all-weather

road access to waters which are a part of all 4 of these systems. Used improperly, these access points could drastically effect the remaining water ecology downstream. Mining developments, both past & present, threaten to drastically alter the landscape & the corresponding watershed. Danes have already diverted water from the mighty Albany river system, supplying water for our hydro resevoir in Lac Seul, and water through the Ogoki & Nipogon systems to provide fresh water to help flush out that great open sewer we call the Great Lakes.

To see and feel this land and the transitions it undergoes, it would be necessary for the commission members to partake in a canoe trip to the Hudson's Bay coast. Seeing as our weather conditons at present would not permit this, I will attempt to reconstruct such a journey for you.

We embark in the highlands of N. Ont., at approximately 12-1300 ft above sea level. This is an area dominated by lakes intersperced with the queises & granites of the Precambrian Shield, the oldest exposed rocks on the continent. The glaciers played a major role here in the past, carving out the lakes and muskreggs, grinding down the hard bedrock to the state we see it in today, and occasionally depositing sediments; the sand, pebbles, and boulders found on different locations on the shield. This is an area long familiar to canoeists and people who seek the benefits of the wilderness. They come here to put themselves in perspective with the world, to find freedom from the social restraints of our urban society, and to feel their amputated senses reborn. In the urban society, uniformity is the key. As we grow old, the years seem to go by rapidly because our experience has broadened and nothing new seems to happen. The diverseness of the wilderness revitalizes us and makes life more fulfilling. The challenges are always new, different, and extremely rewarding.

As we travel downstream towards the Bay, we encounter a rugged area of shield country before entering the Lowlands. Here, at approximately 600 ft. above sea level, the waters fall off the shield into the lowlands through a series of spectacular falls and rapids. After the river drops, the country undergoes quite a noticeable change. The river becomes quite swift for the remainder of the journey to the coast, large falls are non-existent, and high clay cut-banks appear. These are the Gladson & James Bay Lowlands. The shield which was once dominant has now disappeared from the surface, to be covered by fossil-filled sedimentary limestone and other Paleozoic

rocks where the occasional outcrop does occur. On closer examination, however, we find that even these rocks are not predominant. Upon scaling a river bank, the true nature of the lowlands becomes apparent. There is water everywhere, seemingly bound to no movement at all. It is a vast muskeg, for the most part flat & poorly drained. Spruce and tamarack are the main tree species here, while a multitude of smaller plants grow up from the decayed matter of centuries. Here, also, is a unique feature of nature, string bags; shallow lake-like expanses w/long parallel strings of vegetation growing throughout them. There are also 2 series of high bluffs in the area. The Sachigo Hills, on the edge of the lowlands, runs for over 100 miles. N & S These high bluffs are considered a forbidden area by the Indians, living 300 ft in places over the surrounding area. The Sutton Lake ridges, located in the lowlands proper, rise over 400 ft above the other land.

The lowlands continue for 200 miles or so until we have almost reached the coast. Here, a long tongue of tree-less tundra lies slipped down from the NW territories into James Bay, bringing with it permafrost, the Polar Bear (who dens inland from the coast), and other species native to the arctic. We also may find harbor seals here fishing in the estuaries as much as 15 miles upstream from the actual coast. And then, the ocean. Should we dare venture out along the coast of the Bay, we may be rewarded with a glimpse of Beluga whales surfacing near our craft.

No where else in N. America is there this natural tract of land which runs unattended from the relatively temperate highlands of the Canadian Shield, through the Hudson's Bay lowlands, and into the arctic tundra at the coast.

At this point you may rightly ask "What good is this land to us as a wilderness if access is limited so that most areas are out of reach of the average recreationalist? There is an ever increasing need for more recreation areas due to the mass urbanization of our ever-increasing population. People spend more money each year in order to escape what they have created and are part of. South of here, in Quetico Prov. Park., interior camping increased 13% from 1970-1975 while regular park use, although

greater in total campers, increased only 5.9%. However, the interior areas have been abused so badly by campers that non-combustable items were first collected, then counted, and finally totally banned from use w/in the park. It seems people are the greatest danger to wilderness area. The "coup de grace" for total wilderness areas may be the formal establishment of areas for recreational use, providing good access and multi-use. The general public demands both preservation and access, and the two don't mix in a wilderness environment. Canoists, backpackers, cross country skiers, and snowshoers; these are the only recreationalists that in small, non-polluting numbers can travel and enjoy the wilderness area w/o damaging them. Facilities and services for these recreationalists can & should be developed by the native peoples as long as the facilities are in harmony with and coincide with the northern wilderness environment. Multi-use wilderness recreation management is out of the question. The only management decision to be made is to leave the wilderness areas alone.

Some of you in the audience may also ask "How can this guy even dream of preserving vast areas of woodlands and potential mineral and energy resources when we and our children need jobs w/a good income to provide ourselves with the standard of living we have created today. This is an obvious and valid question, considering our standard of living and the rate of our industrial growth. However, it should be now equally obvious to all that we cannot sustain this level of growth & resource consumption forever. This became all too obvious to me when I was in the MNR district office several months ago inquiring about building timbers. I asked a technician which contractors were cutting block spruce, and the reply was no contractors were cutting spruce, but there was some small quantities that I could cut for my needs. Curious, I inquired further and found that all the cutters were taking only jackpine. The spruce had been drastically over cut due to a poor inventory in previous years. Like many of us, I couldn't see what was left of the forest through the 400 ft. wide border of trees along our highways and lake shores. And now with the possibility of one non-Canadian company getting exclusive rights to almost 19,000 square miles of timber, the hopes of the individual northerner for even keeping his woodstove supplied are shattered. Yet, this company and companies like it do provide good, well paying jobs, broader tax bases, and increase our economic growth. But what happens when the resources are gone and the company moves to

South America. We are left w/no resources, large mortgages, and children to feed. The outlook is bleak if we continue to have communities dependent on a single industry.

Forest regeneration may be a partial answer. However, we haven't been doing it at the rate we should. How many harvest can we reap from the average acre without the soil becoming incapable of growing trees. We don't have these answers as yet. It is necessary to the forest ecology that fires burn, insects prune, natural floods & droughts occur, and trees grow to maturity to drop and decompose in order to build the soil naturally. Artificial fertilizing schemes have been initiated only to be abandoned due to the relative ease in merely cutting down more virgin timber. In the United States, in what was once the land of plenty, they now look north for fresh water rather than concentrating on making the ample water they do have, fit once again to drink. But they don't look merely for the water, they can also see the trees, mineral, and energy resources that they once had, that they so wantonly destroyed in their personal greed. In fact, their greed was so great that they lacked the foresight to realize that their greed would be even stronger when they ran out of resources. Will we still be the ever faithful dog, following in the steps of our master, the United States.

The time has come for us to realize that we have made drastic mistakes. We must now save and study the small tracts of remaining wilderness so that we may learn to competently farm and indefinitely re-use the resources and resulting products that we have previously made "no deposit-no return." Cottage-type industry, along w/the traditional fishing and trapping, should be encouraged throughout the communities of the north; industry which for centuries prior to the Industrial Revolution proved viable for man and his environment. This will maintain the direct ties to the land that the native peoples have, creating havens for man in the wilderness rather than pseudo-wilderness areas isolated in civilization.

The survival of our world, our environment is the new frontier. There are no road maps to follow, only general directions to go by, goals to attain, challenges to face, sacrifices to make, and intelligent decisions to be made. For the less adventurous, there is the well defined, well studied, well planned, and well trodden path we have been on since the industrial revolution. GNPS will still grow, we can have many children and watch them grow up healthy and well provided for. But when all this

growth ends and our technological systems fail, as will surely happen, what will happen to them, our children, who^{we} have so lovingly brought into this world. How will they survive. For certain, they will not survive by our examples, the parental models that should teach a child how to grow to be a happy, free, and self-supporting individual in a diverse world. Our children will be abandoned by us the same as we will be abandoned by the society we have created.

N. Ontario is one of the few places left to start retrieving ourselves from the course of technological growth and mass resource consumption that we are now on. An open door to the future, the new frontier, Northern Ontario is the way to a second chance that we now have the intelligence to use wisely, should we have the intelligence to take it.



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SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

Patricia Air Transport Ltd.

PRESENTED AT

**Sioux Lookout
on
November 8, 1977**



Ontario

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT
THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E.P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

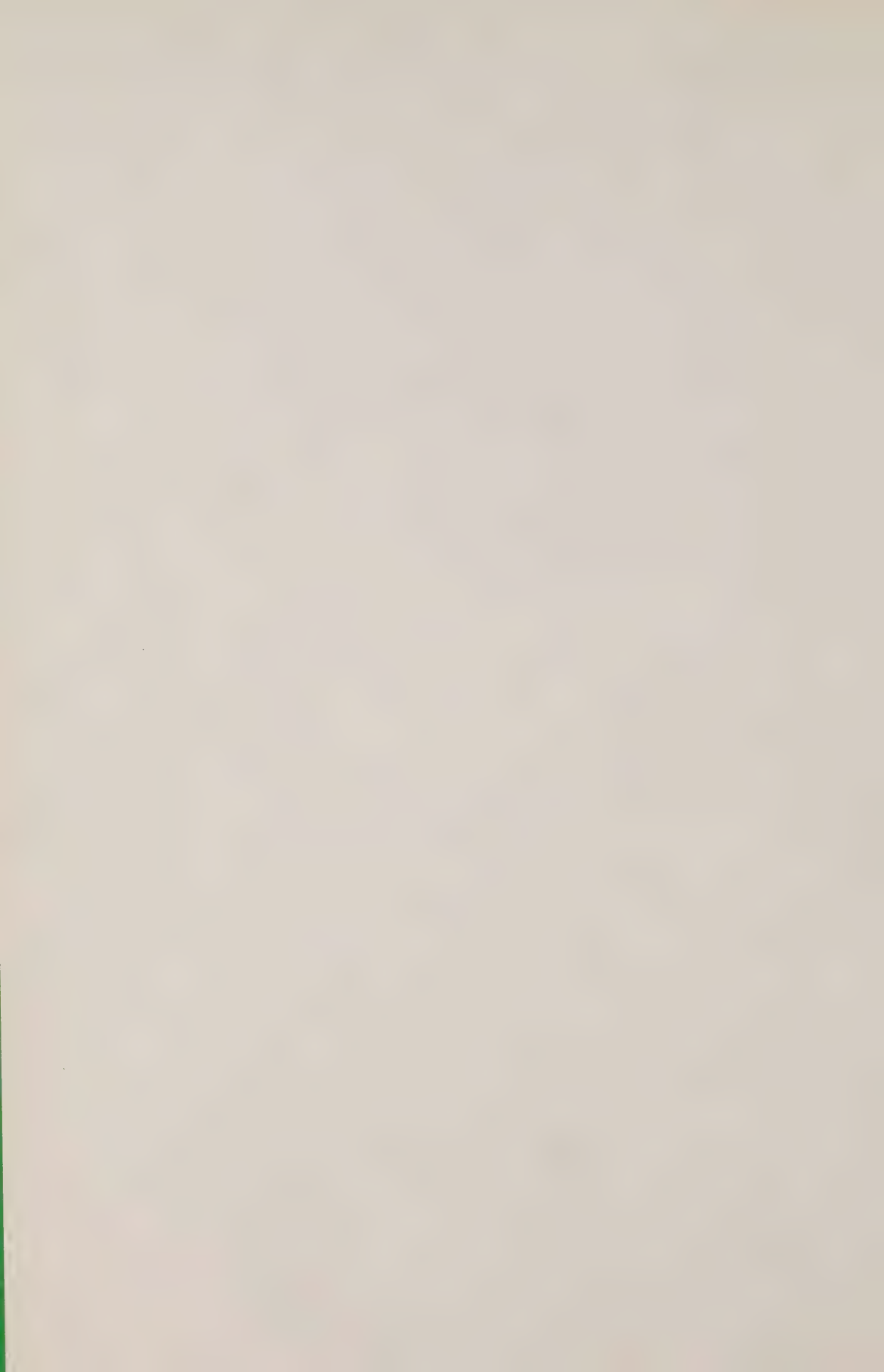
BY
PATRICIA AIR TRANSPORT LTD.
P.O. BOX 428
SIOUX LOOKOUT, ONTARIO
POV 2T0

PRESENTED AT
SIOUX LOOKOUT

ON
NOVEMBER 8, 1977

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT
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MANULIFE CENTRE
55 BLOOR STREET WEST
ROOM 801
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M4W 1A5



No. 28

Royal Commission on the
Northern Environment

This exhibit is produced by

Patricia Air Transport

this *8th* day of *Nov* 19*77*

Agdman

BRIEF

FOR

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

MR. JUSTICE PATRICK HARTT

AT

SIOUX LOOKOUT, ONTARIO.

NOVEMBER 7 and 8, 1977

BY

PATRICIA AIR TRANSPORT LTD.

7 November, 1977.

The Honorable Justice Hartt and Commission

I would like to take this time to address myself to certain facts and trends as we see them, ie Patricia Air Transport and further to comment on possible solutions pertaining to the transportation and communication needs of the north, mainly unit toll and passenger services.

Patricia Air Transport has just completed purchasing the assets of Hooker Air Services and a portion of Ontario Central Airlines. Subsequent to this acquisition the licenses of the above mentioned have been applied for and granted. Both Hooker Air and Ontario Central Airways have been pioneers in the Northern Ontario air industry with the two companies now merged into Patricia Air . We now have a commanding grip on the licenses in the area with a covenant to provide unit toll and passenger services to a majority of the communities in Northwestern Ontario - But To What Avail?

It is our contention that with the granting of excessive unit toll and passenger licenses that the existing carriers cannot provide sophisticated machinery and a more comprehensive delivery system because of the rather limited and restricted market that

cont'd.....2

cont'd.....2

we supply. It is a matter of record that this company in the past year has operated three expensive turbine aircraft on a scheduled basis operating and servicing the licenses it holds. As stated in Thunder Bay, in February, our service patterns and reliability factors were as consistent as that of Transair but our passenger loads per legs were running at 25% to 30% full or 70% to 75% empty. It doesn't take an economist to realize that with these passenger loads, we couldn't even make our expenses. A private company cannot sustain losses of this magnitude and remain in business.

Presently there are six competing airline companies all vying for their share of the market in Northwestern Ontario. At one time there were less than half of these airlines serving the same market and I'm sure it was economically viable at that time. By way of comparison - how many airlines can you travel on to visit Toronto, Vancouver, etc. - very few. In the area that we service, our market is infinitesimal as compared to the large urban centres of the east and west - but yet proportional we have more licensed carriers competing for our limited market.

It certainly would make sense if in the future the government

cont'd.....3

cont'd.....3.

or licensing bodies would take into consideration our regional problems. Patricia Air Transport, like our predecessors have made Northwestern Ontario our home. We have invested heavily in the area and believe that we have a continuing role to play in the development of Northwestern Ontario. Any policies or future considerations regarding unit toll and passenger services in the area encompassing our licenses we would submit respectively that the commission would take into account our historical role in developing the unit toll passenger service, the subsequent deletion of the market, the increased licensed carriers carrying unit toll services and the limited market we serve.

We hope that in the future a viable solution can be found, one that produces more modern sophisticated equipment that enables greater frequency and reliability patterns. We would hope that this solution would be beneficial to the travelling public and to all the airline operators.

PATRICIA AIR TRANSPORT LIMITED.

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-77N2Z

SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

BRIAN ANDERSON

PRESENTED AT

Sioux Lookout
on

November 8, 1977



ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

BRIAN ANDERSON

PRESENTED AT

SIOUX LOOKOUT
ON
NOVEMBER 8, 1977

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
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416/965-9286

MANULIFE CENTRE
55 BLOOR STREET WEST
ROOM 801
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M4W 1A5

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55, BLOOR STREET WEST,
TORONTO

Good evening Justice Hartt and the other distinguished members of the Royal Commission. I really count it an extreme privilege to be able to share with you this evening. Perhaps I should give you some of my background in order that you may comprehend my frame of reference. For the past four years I've been living with my parents of whom I'm quite proud and privileged to have. In the past four years we have had on the average five high school boarding students from various NORTHERN Reserves staying in our home. Although the experience has been trying at times nonetheless there are the rewards. In my case the rewards have been to gain a deeper perspective into native and non Native society, this has been gained through the acquaintance of some 30 native students and some of their families in the above stated time span. I am an avid skier, snowshoer, fisherman, hunter, explorer. I have become involved in trapping and through my extensive time spent in the bush have developed an attitude of love and respect for the Wilderness. I cannot place any tangible values on the virgin wilderness but I can truly say without a doubt it has become an integral and meaningful part of my being, yes even my existence.

When I first heard of the formation of the Royal Commission I became very skeptical. Was this going to be just another government attempt to pacify the Natives? No this was the wrong attitude. However a typical Canadian attitude of apathy was beginning to surface. So consequently I decided to approach it from another viewpoint. What can I learn what can I gain. I came to the conclusion it really is immaterial who raised the issues surrounding the formation of the Royal Commission On the Northern Environment. It doesn't really matter if it was the Hudson Chess Club or any other interest group. What matters to me as an individual a component of the government is that the issues are of personal import and they really hit home. Contrary to the trend of high school students leaving the area and not returning, I want to return to become a vital and a contributing member of this regions society. The Commissions findings could have a definite bearing on my future life and I value the opportunity and the right to have a part in shaping my future. Why do I want to return. The reasons are

varied. Firstly the region corresponds to my inner nature. I because of my personal makeup would not function well in a city environment of impersonality, crowds, fast pace, tension. Our environment allows for the independent unsophisticated person a chance for self expression in simple natural surroundings. To be truthful I would be heartbroken (no pun intended) if when returning from post-secondary education found my former haunts of wilderness void of vegetation and animals.

However this view in itself is selfish. I realize that I am not in this world only for myself but also to help meet the needs of others. This land of ours must be shared with all people living in the region. In the past this has not been the case. The resources were extracted and transported to other regions for use in secondary industry. So in essence the people in this area have been getting a poor investment return. This sharing concept must be applied to future generations. We don't have the right to take the resources just for our benefit on a short term basis. Successful societys in our world are the ones who have vision and are in no haste to develope without careful examination.

The people of our area have to put up with high prices of manufactured goods, poor transportation systems, the Harsh climate, poorer educational opportunity, lack of variety of services.

However the quality of the environment in which we live helps ease some of the above detrimental conditions. If the quality of the physical environment is imparied then what really is there left to give the area a unique worthwhile quality of life.

The unique quality I am speaking about is the ability to still be able to drink the lake water go out in the bush and build a log cabin, to go hunting without seeing thousands of no hunting no tresspassing signs and to be able to get out and enjoy the solitude in virgin timber stand. I used to take these things for granted. But people from larger hamlets^{such} as Toronto don't.

I guess what it boils down to is are we willing to sacrifice the unique quality of our natural surroundings in order to procure short term economic benefits that may not even benefit us, as has been the general practice.

Man from the beginning has been given the moral mandate to cultivate and manage the land. Our lifestyles show the reckless abandon which we have used in developing our resources. So now we must pick up the pieces of what is left and through careful management we may be able to save some of the quality which has been characteristic of our country.

We have made our mistakes and we must learn to live with them. This may mean a decline in our lifestyles perhaps let us ponder for a moment if we have been living beyond our means. We are the most wasteful of creatures as a whole country. Along with being wasteful creatures we are also fickle. We want to have our cake and eat it too. The people of Ontario want to have the beauty of the unspoiled environment. At the same time we want a high standard of living. Clearly there has to be some compromise in order for everyone to have at least some of their needs met. The northern environment is like a light bulb you tap it too hard and it will break. And I challenge anyone to refurbish a broken lightbulb. It is probably

light Bulb analogy

I believe it is democratic and in the best interest of the Northerners to have the chance to protect our lightbulb because if and when it breaks it will look mighty dim for all of Ontario.

In closing, Justice Hartt I would like to commend you for your foresight and vision in assembling your diversified staff. I wish you all the greatest degree of patience and wisdom for the momentous and critical task before you. I have learned much from the hearings already and anticipate learning much more about the north. I have come with the attitude of learning and instructing. It is my hope that in some small way I've been able to enlighten you with regards to some of the Northerners inner thoughts.

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-77N22

SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

Ms. Catherine Love

PRESENTED AT

**Sioux Lookout
on**

November 8, 1977



Ontario

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY
MS. CATHERINE LOVE
P.O. BOX 903
SIOUX LOOKOUT, ONTARIO
POV 2T0

PRESENTED AT

SIOUX LOOKOUT
ON
NOVEMBER 8, 1977

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT
416/965-9286

MANULIFE CENTRE
55 BLOOR STREET WEST
ROOM 801
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M4W 1A5

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Youth and Their Concerns

Mr. Commissioner.

When we first had the idea of speaking to you I decided that I would write a neat little speech which I could just read. When I tried to do this I found it almost impossible. I just couldn't bring together all of the ideas that I have and that many people my age have. What I thought I might do is read just a few points that I have written and hope I will get some ideas across. I would like to present the view, that many people my age are very concerned about the decision and recommendations that not only your Commission will make but also those of our parents. We feel that the decision made will affect our lives and will, no doubt, affect our future to a greater extent than our parents. I also feel that we cannot be excluded from these hearings. For we must accept and respect and live in the future with not only your decisions (and maybe mistakes) but with those made by older generations.

Just by looking at how many young people are interested in the input of the Commission we must realize that we should have a say, so that in the future when we look back and see that our environment has been destroyed or has been maintained at its natural level, that at least we had an opportunity to present our views and made use of that privilege.

As I talked to kids my age I realized that they are concerned, and feel we should be able to say how we see the future of Sioux Lookout. The future looks very dim. In Sioux Lookout our opportunities are limited.

for example, many youths feel that Sioux has a definite lack of recreational facilities. I hate to say anything against the own council brief. But none I know is able to get to the facilities that enable them and to horse back ride or to hunt. Or lot of other things. This causes serious problems such as youth alcoholism and extreme boredom, not to mention sore eyes from watching 4 hours of CBC each night.

athy Love

Another concern people my age group show is the lack of job opportunities. Many secondary graduates will leave here, go to University or College somewhere else, and never return. This is the "Brain Drain" spoken of earlier. The people who do return come back only to find that the jobs they have trained for simply aren't available.

Other concerns in the area of job opportunities include jobs threatened by the new Via Canada proposal, and the fact that the majority of jobs available here are administrative and not skilled trades. There are still other concerns: which I'm sure my elders could talk about better. From looking at the lack of job opportunities you can see why the youth of this town just aren't interested in staying here. What we need is some kind of controlled growth that will eliminate some emigration but wouldn't hurt our surrounding environment. This will be very difficult to do.

Some other concerns I have are the fact that we have a lack of educational facilities. We have 1 University that serves all of W.O. This is the Lakehead University situated in Thunder Bay.

Since there is only 1 it means that if students wish to pursue other fields not offered they must leave the area.

This results in high living expenses, and additional costs such as transportation.

These expenses tend to make a lot of people think hard whether or not they will continue their education.

Another concern of mine is the idea that I don't want the natural environment around Sioux destroyed. We must protect it because it is one of the very few things we do have. If our environment is destroyed Sioux Lookout will lose one of the few drawing cards it has.

As you can see it is hard to gather all of our concerns together. We have so many. What we can only really do is say that we, too, want to be heard . . . The people in this building, and elsewhere, are in essence the parents of my generation. What they are now doing is making decisions and talking about my future. And I feel as a future resident of this area that our generation should be heard and considered.

Thank you.

Kathy Love

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SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

Mr. H. Lockhart

PRESENTED AT

Sioux Lookout
on

November 8, 1977



ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY
MR. H. LOCKHART
DIRECTOR
SIOUX LOOKOUT COMMUNITY CENTRE BOARD
P.O. BOX 158
SIOUX LOOKOUT, ONTARIO

PRESENTED AT

SIOUX LOOKOUT

ON
NOVEMBER 8, 1977

ROYAL COMMISSION
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MANULIFE CENTRE
55 BLOOR STREET WEST
ROOM 801
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M4W 1A5

Mr. Commissioner, my name is Howard B. Lockhart. I hold the position of Director of Recreation for the town of Sioux Lookout and I also serve as the Chairman of the Sioux Lookout Industrial Development Committee.

✓ facts

My presentation reflects only my personal feelings based partially on what I observed in the first day of these hearings.

When I originally considered a role which I might assume in the Hartt Commission Hearings and decided that being a fairly new resident of Sioux Lookout (2 and 1/2 years), and not really feeling confident with my knowledge of the problems to be considered, I felt that the presentation of the town of Sioux Lookout would reflect basically on the view of the Industrial Development Committee as well as my own views. I made a decision to be a keen observer and learn as much as I could from the presentations. I chose to remain silent.

I first came to Canada from my native town of San Antonio, Texas, 1966. Since that time I have continued to migrate northward from Waterloo, Ontario to the point of considering myself a permanent resident of Sioux Lookout. A five-year stopover in Thunder Bay further enhanced my love for Northwestern Ontario.

I live north of the 50th parallel as a matter of choice. Many times during my 12 year migration to the north, I have encountered the weather-weary Canadians puzzled by the fact that I would foresake the semi-tropical climate of my birthplace to enduring the isolation, inconvenience, and climate of this country.

For me there is no doubt. For me the quality of life here is unparalleled by any other which I can imagine. However, it is another point which I would like to make to the Commission.

Without elaborating, I feel that I have a fairly broad experience in human terms. And it is to this point I would like to address the Commission and its participants.

We all know there can be no more Wabigoon Rivers. Can river systems be dammed or rerouted without full consultation with the people it effects? Certainly we have progressed beyond such blunderous, governmental, bureaucratic errors. But then again, how much consultation has taken place in Sioux Lookout concerning the elimination of passenger railway service. I would like to get to the point.

While observing the first days of hearings, I felt a need to speak to the Commission and its observers in terms which I feel qualified. The overwhelming turnout, the obvious sincerity in the hearts of the people as they made presentations, the spirit and ~~tone~~ of the hearings were a revelation.

Mr. Commissioner, I feel that your Commission has before it an opportunity and a responsibility which will grow in magnitude beyond anyones original intention. It is an opportunity to provide an example for the world in solving intricate sociological, cultural, and economic problems. Your Commission has a responsibility to show there can be meaningful communication between government and the people.

I foresee, Mr. Commissioner, many of the problems you will face, can only be expressed in human terms. The basic purpose of my presentation is to say that I believe that the human problems can be overcome. I believe the inherent benefits obvious in the bringing together all people present at these meetings, has given us all a new insight into each other.

Yes, these problems can be overcome. I cannot resist the temptation to cite again some of my own observations from my place of birth.

For example: Where I once saw totally segregated society, I occasionally return to see Blacks, Mexican Americans, Orientals, and Anglo-Americans in a totally integrated society. They work, play and socialize side by side. They have advanced as a society to the point of viewing problems not in terms of race or culture, but basically as a problem that affects society as a whole. They have achieved this level of society without sacrificing basic cultural values or traditions. On the contrary, where once an overt expression of culture was feared for fear of criticism or rebutal, you now see an enhancement in cultural pride and accomplishments. This enhancement has been brought about by the overcoming of human problems—More knowledge, better communication, a conquering of the unknown. What was considered as unbelievable 20 years ago is now common place.

We must all recognize our moral obligations to this Commission. To be successful, we must call upon all of our resources throughout the existence of this Commission, all participants, and indeed all people who live within its boundaries, must consider the work of the Commission an integral part of their lives. Its success must be our continuing imperative. We must obtain knowledge and use it wisely. We must be sensitive to each other. We must be dedicated. We must have faith. And when it is over, we will give other places and other people an example.

Mr. Commissioner, I trust my presentation will not be considered as superfluous platitudes. The human consideration is very real. I consider myself as privileged to be associated with this historical time in Canadian History. I am thankful for the opportunity not only to be able to address the Commission, but also to be living in a country whose government allows for the existence of such an inquiry.

I am sure I join in all the people here today in wishing you and the members of your staff all the best in your efforts.

Facts pertaining to recreation north of the 50th parallel: important to fitness, mental health, and social environment.

1. Swimming being the most advantageous physical fitness activity a human can participate in, there is not a single public swimming pool north of the 50th parallel. - teaching, therapy relaxation
2. With the ever increasing energy costs to what few indoor recreational facilities do exist above or near the 50th parallel, serious consideration is being given to curtailing or even eliminating activities in existing facilities. - low tax base, unheated (too cold)
3. Although there are available relatively low cost large air inflated structures which can provide year round recreational opportunities, not one air dome has been constructed north of the 50th. Could be most inovative
4. The sport and athletic development of our young people is seriously hampered or becomes non-existent because of our isolation and travel expense. virtually ignored by national and provincial bodies
lack of exposure
5. The Ministry of Culture and Recreation grant structure for salary assistance and operational expense, (not to be confused with Wintario) is the same for north of the 50th as it is for towns in Southern Ontario where operational expenses are lower and opportunities for creating income are greater.
 1. low advertising
 2. low ice rental rates
 3. handicapped by low number of participants.

NOTE

This page of the submission was retyped for printing - certified true of original.

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-77N22

SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT
BY

S. M. CUMMINGS

PRESENTED AT
Sioux Lookout
on
November 8, 1977



ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY
S. M. CUMMINGS
PUBLISHER
SIOUX LOOKOUT DAILY BULLETIN
56C FRONT STREET (REAR)
SIOUX LOOKOUT, ONTARIO

PRESENTED AT
SIOUX LOOKOUT

ON
NOVEMBER 8, 1977

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
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416/965-9286

MANULIFE CENTRE
55 BLOOR STREET WEST
ROOM 801
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M4W 1A5

No 32

Exhibit 1
L. M. Cummen
this 8th day of Nov 1977
Squaw

BRIEF
TO THE
ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE
NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

MR. JUSTICE PATRICK HARTT
AT
SIOUX LOOKOUT, ONTARIO
NOVEMBER 8, 1977

BY
THE DAILY BULLETIN OF SIOUX LOOKOUT

YOUR HONOUR:

TODAY ONE OF THE MOST CONSPICUOUS GROUPS THAT SURROUND YOU IS THE MEDIA. I SPEAK OF NEWSPAPERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION PERSONNEL GATHERED HERE TO REVIEW, SUMMARIZE AND PRESENT TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC OF THE REMAINDER OF ONTARIO AND REGIONS BEYOND THE MATERIAL PRESENTED TO YOUR COMMISSION.

AS A MEMBER OF THIS GROUP I DO NOT ENVY YOUR TASK. THE IMMENSITY AND EXTREMITIES OF LIFESTYLE THAT OCCUR IN ONTARIO MAKE YOUR TASK EVEN MORE DIFFICULT. IT HAS VERY AFFLUENT PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH WHERE AT LEAST ONE TELEPHONE PER HOUSE IS THE RULE. IN THE NORTH HOWEVER THE REMOTE AREAS ARE FORTUNATE TO HAVE ONE RADIO TELEPHONE PER COMMUNITY. YOUR SOUTHERN CAPITAL TORONTO BOASTS CANADA'S LARGEST DAILY NEWSPAPER. SIOUX LOOKOUT, THE CAPITAL OF THE AREA NORTH OF THE 50TH PARALLEL BOASTS CANADA'S SMALLEST DAILY NEWSPAPER.

I DO BELIEVE THAT SMALL AS THE MEDIA IN THIS AREA APPEARS TO BE IT CAN STILL HELP YOUR COMMISSION ACHIEVE WITH GREATER EASE THE GOAL WHICH IT MUST REACH.

THESE PRELIMINARY HEARINGS ARE A GATHERING PROCESS TO HELP YOU DETERMINE THE ISSUES WITH WHICH YOUR COMMISSION WILL DEAL. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT BRIEFS PRESENTED WHETHER ORALLY OR IN A WRITTEN FORMAT MAY BE INADEQUATE IN INFORMATION AND THUS LEAD YOU TO WRONG CONCLUSIONS.

THE MEDIA CANNOT READ YOUR MIND AND THUS WHEN YOUR COMMISSION DISCERNS THE ISSUES YOU MUST MAKE THEM PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE QUICKLY IN ORDER TO ALLOW THE PARTICIPANTS TO CORRECT ANY FALSE CONCLUSIONS THAT YOU MAY HAVE FORMED BEFORE YOU START OUT ON THE WRONG TRACK. THE MEDIA CAN BE OF IMMENSE VALUE TO YOU IN THIS REGARD.

THEIR ARE ONLY FOUR NEWSPAPERS THAT ARE PUBLISHED ABOVE THE 50TH PARALLEL. I REPRESENT THE ONLY DAILY NEWSPAPER. THERE IS ONE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN RED LAKE AND TWO MONTHLY NEWSPAPERS IN SIOUX LOOKOUT AND EAR FALLS RESPECTIVELY.

I AM SURE YOUR HONOUR I EXPRESS THE FEELINGS OF THE REMAINDER OF THE MEDIA WHEN I INVITE YOU TO MAKE USE OF OUR FACILITIES AND ABILITIES TO REACH THE PEOPLE OF NORTHERN ONTARIO. PLEASE MAKE USE OF THEM AND KEEP US UP-TO-DATE ON ALL LEVELS OF YOUR COMMISSION.

Jim Cummings

Daily Bulletin

SIoux LOOKOUT, ONTARIO

PHONE 737-2161

VOL. XLI NO. 216

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1977

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ROYAL COMMISSION CONTINUED

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-77N22

SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

Robert E. Bell

PRESENTED AT

**Sioux Lookout
on**

November 8, 1977



ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENTAL

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

Robert E. Bell
Camp #6, Site 15,
R.R. #1
Sioux Lookout, Ontario
POV 2TO

PRESENTED AT

Sioux Lookout

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November 8, 1977

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT
416/965-9286

MANULIFE CENTRE
55 BLOOR STREET WEST
ROOM 801
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M4W 1A5

Good evening Commission, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Robert E. Bell and I plan to retire here in Sioux Lookout, therefore I feel a need to get involved or at least have a say in our northern part of the province.

I'm concerned with three things which I know the Commission will put a lot of thought into. Firstly, pure air and clean water, secondly is a connection with energy conservation and thirdly is waste dumping.

Firstly, you've probably noticed the clean fresh air you've been breathing since departing Toronto, but when you go to Dryden, or for those of the committee who are more familiar with Cornwallis, you'll notice a different wind, provided you're standing downwind. Then you'll wish you were back in Sioux.

My point is this: if, and when, other paper, mining or smelting mills are built in the north, then a survey should be taken of the surrounding communities which could be affected by the release of their putrid and sometimes poisonous gases, not to mention the effects on the environment. If such a mill is built then mechanisms should be installed and tested prior to and I under line prior to the operation of that mill.

As for water, a man or woman can still take a drink from any of the lakes or rivers north of the 50th without any side effects. Try that with water from the Wabigoon River or even Lake Ontario — not so good. Again I say communities down river should be informed or surveyed of such major construction and assured of pure water prior to tailings or waste being released into the rivers and lakes. Another example is the Tacenite Company or Lake Superior, still dumping its tailings. Just ask Duluth.

Compensation in the form of dollars for 20 to 40 years of living on your own land means very little to free and healthy people.

Secondly energy conservation. As you know the winters are colder and longer north of the 50th, therefore our fuel consumption is twice, maybe three times as great as those in the golden triangle. My point is this: the golden triangle fuel costs are cheaper as compared to ours, i.e. 85¢ for regular gas in the south or even in Winnipeg, but get into Northwestern Ontario and the price is \$1.00, or more.

These differences also decrease the tourist trade. As for Ontario Hydro, prices are more at where it's produced yet it is sold to the U.S.A. cheaper and then they tell us to expect brown outs or black outs in the near future.

In regard to insulation of homes. It's great to say the government will help those owning a home build prior to 1924. Most communities north of the 50th parallel were not even in the making or even thought about till someone or something brought about its existence. I suggest that a standard of insulation be set in order to save energy, not what year the house was built in, then everyone might benefit in keeping down fuel consumption and costs.

As you know our summer days are quite long, with only 6 to 7 hours of darkness per day in Sioux and longer as you go further north. Solar energy is feasible if only for heating hot water tanks during the summer. People should not be taxed more, like the case in Manitoba but reap the benefits for this free solar energy with little or no effect on the environment.

And lastly, waste dumping. There has been talk of using the north as a dump for nuclear waste. We all know that it takes hundreds, even

thousands of years for it to deactivate. I've also read where Pickering, Ontario might close down because it can't get rid of its waste. I can only speak for myself, but feel confident that others will back me up in saying that we do not want our virgin country side, lakes and rivers to become unavailable to us and others from the south because of radioactive material dumped there in the 1980's. Atikokan is scheduled for a nuclear power station. Where is it going to dump its waste?

Thank you for listening, sir.



Royal Commission on the
Northern Environment
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SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT
BY

Mr. Scott Landis

PRESENTED AT

**Sioux Lookout
on
November 8, 1977**



Ontario

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
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Mr. Hartt, you will undoubtedly, over the course of your enquiry, hear the voices of most of the power brokers of Ontario. From those who have power now and from those who would like it. It doesn't matter whether they're white or indian - government or private - obviously you will hear almost exclusively from those who can speak and wish to do so. I would like to speak for just a few minutes about those people who have no representatives, who have no organizations, no town officials or band councillors. People who choose to live outside of our so-called civilized society not because they have to, but because they want to. Many of these people may not even know about these hearings and of those who do, I would guess that it will be the rare individual, such as Wilf the trapper who spoke last night, who will decide to spend either the money, the effort or the time to make your hearing the object of one of the very few yearly trips away from the bush to town. I would venture to say that many of these people have little use for officials of any description and make it a general safety rule to avoid them. They're a self-reliant folk who feel uneasy about trusting anyone, no matter how benevolent, to make a decision over their own lives.

Who are these people? Well, by occupation, they're principally trappers, prospectors, or commercial fishermen. They may be white or Indian - native Canadian or from some other end of the world. How many are there? I'm not sure if anybody really knows. In terms of the rest of NW Ontario, their numbers are slight. So why should we be bothered by the opinions of so small a minority? Well perhaps we shouldn't. But I think their situation and existence bears noting. You see, many of these people have conducted their own personal inquiries. They've looked into the goods that the outside world has to offer and found them wanting and they've tested themselves and their most basic needs in the very singular life of the bush and perhaps found greater satisfaction there.

Well, I'm not going to document in all of its gory detail the destruction that major resource removal will likely thrust upon such lives. But, in some ways, they will pay quite heavily for

for having had the strength conviction to make basic decisions determining the quality of their lives. I think here in terms of an enormous balance in operation. We have on the one hand a standard of living to defend and on the other our remaining reserve of resources. The two, as I see it, are mutually exclusive. Although it is our nature to want it otherwise, we very surely cannot have both. As our standard of living increases - or even as it remains right now - the scale is weighted so heavily down that the remaining resources are very nearly out of sight. At some point, we must, already, make our own decisions about the role each of us will play in this tug-of-war. Quality of life is the issue and I'm afraid that as long as we continue to equate that with standard of living we're in for big trouble. I began by talking about people, people who had made a decision that they could morally live with. I've generalized quite liberally and I should point out that not many of those individuals lives without technology. There are skidoos and outboard motors and even toilet paper, sometimes, but surely if we measure such consumption relative to the North American way of life, it's not on the strength of their demands that industry is grinding up our world.

I've spoken of numbers, too, and wondered if so small a population is worth worrying about. Well perhaps it is your responsibility to deal with numbers, Mr. Hartt. After all you've got a lot of people waiting to see what your recommendations will be. But a lot of us have trouble making decisions for more than one and it is on that level that I think and I hope the more important inquiry will occur. I do not place too much hope on the decisions put forth by government commission. After all, if we place all of our eggs in your basket and if, at the end of 3 years you say to Reed, and you say to Polar Gas "no go for now", will we really be any better prepared to deal with the next encroachments down the line? But if, however, this Commission serves as a catalyst to cause us to seriously evaluate the directions and priority of our own lives, if the inquiry can be taken home with us, then perhaps it will surpass my hopes.

I would like to mention just a few things however that have occurred to me about the conduct of your Commission. Firstly all the publicity refers to Ontario north of 50. I suspect that the imaginary line of 50 north latitude, though it provides a convenient way of delineating a foreign territory, holds even less meaning for most people up here than the North pole did for the eskimos who imagined it as the "big nail." I understand the indian translators have been having a hard time defining it in syllabics. The environment as well as its residents know nothing of latitude. River systems or watersheds might be a more useful way of visualizing the region because we have to be constantly aware that what we do at the source of a river inevitably ends up at its mouth. You are expected to familiarize yourself with this huge area and its residents. There is a pretty wide gap between familiarity and understanding and in between lies a whole lot of immersion. It is no overstatement to say a person could spend many lifetimes in the north and still only know a small portion of it. You have the good fortune of having many lives at your disposal over the next few years which you can utilize in order to accumulate for you, the kinds of experiences that a person could not possibly undertake alone. It would have been more encouraging had you already surrounded yourself with people from the north who would bring with them much of the experience and understanding which you will have to cultivate. It is my conviction that experience is the best teacher and, while I might wish for you such good fortunes as being stuck someplace over freeze-up, of falling through the slush ice on snowshoes, of running out of everything but oats over break-up, or simply of waiting for 4 days for the weather to break in order to fly out, I recognize that you will have to be content with something less than reality. I hope that you can find ways of taking the message of these realities to heart.

I began by speaking about people. People are probably what you will hear quite a bit about as this Commission proceeds. But, you know, I grow very weary of hearing every resource, every animal, every tree described in terms of how it will benefit the human species. Be it through pulpwood products or tourist fishing. We're a self-centred lot I'm afraid, but I feel very strongly that if I had to pinpoint one thing that makes the north so unique & important to me it is the fact that we people do not own it all. - none of us. If the day comes when that ceases to be true, then I suppose it will have lost much of its value to me as well. If you can control & manage what you own and you own all that surrounds your life then what is there left to live for? The wild places and creatures are among the things on this earth that thrive inversely to human contact. The less we touch them, the better off they do.

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SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

Ruth Ingram

PRESENTED AT

**Sioux Lookout
on**

November 8, 1977



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A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "C. Faggart", is written over a horizontal line.

Nov. 14/77

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Mr. Commissioner:

My name is Ruth Ingram. I am a volunteer worker with the senior citizens of Sioux Lookout in the fields of organizing recreation and entertainment. In addition, I try to be a friend.

As a result of close contacts with our town's older people I have learned that one of their greatest fears is that, as soon as they are in need of nursing care, they will be removed from all their friends and loved ones. Presently, the only facility offering this service is 180 miles away, in Kenora.

Therefore, Mr. Commissioner, I urge that your commission seriously consider recommending some form of nursing and dietetic care for the seniors of Sioux Lookout who require this care. It is cruel and heartless to tear them away from those they love merely because they are no longer able to totally care for themselves.

Thank you very much, Sir, for your attention to this submission.

Ruth Ingram.

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SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

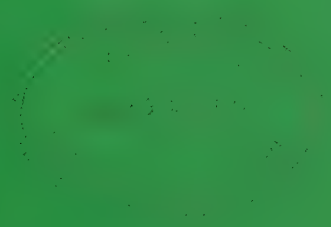
BY

Ifka Filipovich

PRESENTED AT

**Sioux Lookout
on**

November 8, 1977



ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

IFKA FILIPOVICH

PRESENTED AT

SIOUX LOOKOUT
ON
NOV. 8, 1977

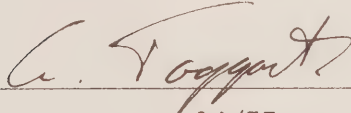
ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT
416/965-9286

MANULIFE CENTRE
55 BLOOR STREET WEST
ROOM 801
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M4W 1A5

EXHIBIT # 36 _____

RETYPE FOR PRINTING

CERTIFIED
TRUE COPY OF ORIGINAL

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "C. T. Goggin", is written over a horizontal line.

Nov. 14/77

ORIGINAL SUBMISSION
CAN BE VIEWED AT THE
COMMISSION OFFICES AT
55 BLOOR STREET WEST,
TORONTO

Chief Justice Hart
Gentlemen of the Commission

My main concern is education, not in the sense that like that living and learning are education but the schooling system being offered to the people of the Treaty #9 and Treaty #3 areas. When a curriculum is designed for a schooling system it incorporates 3 areas:

Firstly and I feel most importantly yet least stated is the value system, the philosophy - inherent in a curriculum is the question "What kind of human being does our society want" Society's social and spiritual values, its attitudes are reflected in its educational program.

The Euro-Canadian system seems to assume that competition between individuals is an inherent human characteristic to be promoted, seems to promote individual success and achievement often measured materially and seems to address itself primarily to intellectual growth largely ignoring physical social spiritual and psychological development.

It is my understanding from my experience in Cree and Ojibway communities in the Treaty 9 & Treaty 3 areas, that collective not individual good, that sharing, that spiritual social development, that respect & concern for others and for nature are important attitudes to develop. Please listen to the elders when they speak to you. They are more articulate than I.

Secondly a curriculum assumes that a particular body of knowledge, a specific set of skills should be taught. For the Indian children in these areas that choice has been made by people of an alien culture.

Thirdly a curriculum incorporates the activities the methodology for passing on those skills deemed important. Again from my experience, there is a vast difference between Euro-Canadian and Ojibway Cree parental attitudes--the manner in which children are taught, the beliefs in the way children should learn are different. In the next three years you will have the opportunity to learn first

Ika Filipovich

hand from people far more qualified than I to elaborate.
I do not presume to speak for the native people of northern
Ontario to determine their needs . . . however
Since this hearing is concerned with the future of northern
Ontario and its residents, I recommend to the commission that
education be of particular concern.
I'd like to add, in view of former comments 'I don't play hockey'
I thank you for your time.

SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT
BY

Helen Acton

PRESENTED AT

**Sioux Lookout
on
November 8, 1977**



ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

HELEN ACTON

PRESENTED AT

SIOUX LOOKOUT
ON
NOV. 8, 1977

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT
416/965-9286

MANULIFE CENTRE
55 BLOOR STREET WEST
ROOM 801
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EXHIBIT # 37 _____

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NOV. 14/77

ORIGINAL SUBMISSION
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COMMISSION OFFICES AT
55 BLOOR STREET WEST,
TORONTO

I am one with the earth
I am one with the sky
I am one with my brother
We are one you and I
When they walk upon the dust
That once was us
We are one

 We are one, we are one

I am one with the rich man
 and one with the poor,
I am one with those to come,
 And those who've gone on before.

If we lay waste the earth
And we pollute the sky
If we destroy our brothers
We too with him will die
 You and I
 We will all die

For we are
 One with the earth
We are one with the sky
We are one with our brother
We are one you and I
 We are all one
 With the earth
 and the sky

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Z1
77N22

SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

MR. E. FARLINGER

PRESENTED AT

Sioux Lookout
November 8, 1977



ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

Mr. E. Farlinger
P.O. Box 476
Sioux Lookout, Ontario
POV 2T0

PRESENTED AT

Sioux Lookout
on
November 8, 1977

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT
416/965-9286

MANULIFE CENTRE
55 BLOOR STREET WEST
ROOM 801
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M4W 1A5

NOTE

Submission received on December 13, 1977. Please refer to oral submission on Page 313 of the Transcript of the November 8, 1977 hearing. Mr. E. Farlinger's written submission is being identified as Exhibit 37-A.

Ernest Farlinger

P.O. BOX 476
SIOUX LOOKOUT, ONTARIO
POV 2T0

Nov. 30. 1977

Mr. C. Gaylord Watkins
Royal Commission of the
Northern Environment
Manulife Centre
55 Bloor Street West
Room 801
Toronto, Ontario
M4W 1A5

Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed, Copy of my Presentation to the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment, October 8, 1977 at Sioux Lookout, Ontario.

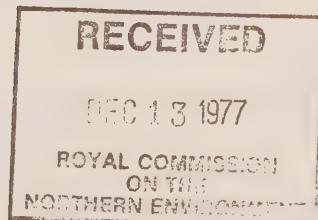
I spoke at the Open Participation period and did not have it in written form, so was asked to mail same to you.

I have made it up as close as I can remember **presenting** it, at the hearings.

Yours sincerely

E. Farlinger

Registered Mail.



Ernest Farlinger

RECEIVED

DEC 13 1977

P. O. BOX 476

SIoux LOOKOUT, ONTARIO

POV 270

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE
NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

Nov. 8, 1977

PRESENTATION:

to the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment

by Mr. Commissioner:

I am pleased to have this opportunity to speak here this evening.

I am speaking in part of the history of our family business, in the timber and Sawmilling Industry, for the period 1918 through 1952. Also some suggestions regarding the industry generally to the present situation.

What I say regarding our family business I want credited to my Father, any part that I had was minimal.

My Father came to the area by way as a contractor, with construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway until his contract was completed in 1910. When he started in the timber and sawmilling business, operating in the name of George E. Farlinger and Patricia Lumber Co., continuing through 1952 when the business was sold to Great Lakes Paper Co.

He had lived through 40 years, to see the day when he would develop a pulp and Paper Mill which he was unable to accomplish, and was truly disappointed. As he had planned that it would replace the sawmill operation when it terminated by the shortage of sawlog size timber.

My active participation in the business started in 1922 at the age of 12, and in a few years, pretty well took over as woods operations manager. Some years later my brother Syd became office manager and sawmill superintendent.

Our cutting area was bounded on the East by G.L. Paper and on the West by Dryden Paper Co., covering an area of 500 square miles.

The area contained large stands of coniferous species of Jack Pine and Black Spruce, also reasonable quantities of White Spruce. All of which were of prime age and quality. There was also considerable quantities of hardwoods, Poplar and Birch which was not accepted at the time for commercial use.

Jack Pine was particularly suitable for railway ties, and most adaptable structure to preservation treatment (creosote), which was commenced in the late 1920's.

Through our high production years we produced 200,000 railway ties (converted to Board measure would represent 7 million feet), also at the same time we would produce 5 million feet of lumber. Jackpine had a most suitable fibre for craft paper and there was an increased demand for this purpose.

The sawmill operated 10 hours a day six days a week.

In the 1940's quite a change developed in the logging operation.

- (1) Longer & more difficult hauling resulting from most accessible timber cut over.
- (2) Timber entering overmature age, reducing the use of Jack Pine for railway ties.
- (3) and also a decrease of demand for railway ties. Caused partly from extended life, by the preserving process.

Then it was necessary to produce more lumber with also the production of plaster lath which considerably increased our revenue.

Then we started to supply Jack Pine pulpwood to Dryden Paper Co. and Black Spruce Pulpwood to Great Lakes Paper Co. Revenue from pulpwood was quite profitable, as our production costs were quite low, as our present roads, supervision, board and room accommodation etc. was available

for the additional production.

At this point and time, it was clear that we were dependent on the paper industry for our survival. This was the final stages of the conventional sawmill. Which had been a large part of the culture of this area, for many years. And it can be said that our sawmilling operation was the last one in this era.

Today's lumber production is mostly studs (2" x 4" x 8') and is mostly taken over, as part of the paper industry process. Which can be seen to be most practical, as at least 75% of the coniferous species is of pulpwood size.

Regarding hardwoods in this area: consisting of large quantities of commercial poplar which can be processed in the manufacture of plywood, particle board and lumber. The Great Lakes Paper Co. process seventy thousand cords yearly of these hardwoods.

At this point and time, my concern is in the planning for the future, particularly of the Jack Pine, which is the larger quantity than any species, also more vulnerable to forest fires. The Ministry must be commended for the development of the "Fire Control Crews". They are without a doubt, going to be truly effective in saving the forests.

I feel that the Paper Industry should have semi-command of planning for the future. As they are the only body that have the know how from vast experience through the years. also

I wish also to mention the Ontario Forestry Association, we know what they are doing. The present Paper Industry should have first priority in cutting rights in "North of Fifty" areas, beyond the areas in which they are now operating, namely, Reed Paper Co., Great Lakes Paper Co., and Kimberly Clark Canada Ltd.

Mr. Commissioner: I do hope that your commission find something interesting and useful in my presentation.

Sincerely presented,

E. Farlinger
Ernie Farlinger

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-77N22

SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

DRYDEN OBSERVER

PRESENTED AT

DRYDEN
ON
NOVEMBER 9, 1977



ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

DRYDEN OBSERVER
Box 189
Dryden, Ontario

PRESENTED AT

DRYDEN, ONTARIO

ON

NOVEMBER 9, 1977

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT
416/965-9286

MANULIFE CENTRE
.55 BLOOR STREET WEST
ROOM 801
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M4W 1A5

No. 38

Royal Commission on the
Northern Environment

This exhibit is produced by

Dryden Observer

this *9th* day of *Nov* 1977

Sgt. James

To the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment

Submitted by:

Alex M. Wilson,

President, Alex Wilson Publications Limited

Dryden, Ontario.

Submitted to the Commission

Wednesday, November 9, 1977.

The beauty of Northwestern Ontario attracted me to Dryden nearly forty years ago.

So strong was my love for the lake country, I determined to make my home in the area. But I had to earn a living. The opportunity came when I learned The Dryden Observer was for sale.

At that time, Dryden had a population of 1700 and the area around it was sparsely settled.

The newspaper staff consisted of one man and one boy. The relevance of this will emerge further on.

I loved this beautiful land of lakes and trees then, and I treasure it now. My two brothers joined me in Dryden and with our families, including grandchildren, happily live pretty close to nature in a modern community.

We are certainly not alone.

Today, Dryden's population is about 7,000. And an equal number live in the area immediately around Dryden.

But we could not live here without employment in one of a choice of occupations or pursuits.

Few of us would make good trappers.

Were we to become trappers, the annual fur bearing population would be quickly decimated through over-trapping.

We are not all employed by the paper company, but it alone employs 1400.

Others are employed by wholesale firms, retailers, service businesses or as professional people -- teachers, doctors, lawyers and so on -- as well as employees of the three levels of government.

The majority of us are not here just because of the employment, but because we love the outdoors -- the trees, the land, the lakes.

At the same time, we are willing workers, not dreamers. It was not long after my arrival in Dryden that the little two-man newspaper operation using 50-year-old presses (yes 50 years old) began to prosper. As a result of hard work and long hours, the original building was expanded several times and more people were employed.

Finally, a complete new building with modern machinery was opened in 1960 -- and we have made five additions to that.

Today we employ about 115 people with a payroll of over \$1 $\frac{1}{4}$ million annually. They and their families also love our sparkling lakes and green forests.

Too little focus has been directed towards the enormous benefits made possible by the development of our natural resources on which Canada's economy is based.

Without development of our forest and mineral resources, many of the benefits and social services available in Canada today could not be provided.

In Dryden, as elsewhere, health care is but one example of many services that are often taken for granted.

The money to fund these, including educational facilities such as secondary and vocational schools, must come principally from tax revenues.

Unemployment insurance would not be possible without contributions from employees and their employers.

While it is true that mineral resources are not renewable, the mining industry has made simply tremendous contributions to our economic growth and will continue to do so.

However, forest products are Canada's biggest export dollar earner and that must be kept in mind.

Without our forest resources, provision of the jobs, goods and services necessary for our country's well being, would not be possible. And the need for jobs is growing.

But fears have been expressed that our forests will be destroyed in harvesting the trees for pulpwood and other important uses.

Many people, especially those who live in cities, do not know, or perhaps forget, that when timber limits are assigned they are harvested, not destroyed.

I have lived in this area for nearly forty years and travelled about it extensively. I recall many forest fires caused by lightning, but have seen these same forest lands renewed by nature to the point that few would suspect anything ever happened.

Since about 1912, the Town of Dryden has been the home of the Dryden Paper Company (or its early predecessors) but now known as Reed Limited.

During the early years of its establishment, and particularly during the 20's and 30's, the Dryden Paper Company experienced rather difficult times during which it was in and out of receivership.

Following the last war, it gradually expanded with added capital -- updating machinery and using trucks and tractors to replace horses. All of this helped it to produce more economically. As a result, the Company increased production and created new jobs. In the years that followed, it has even expanded these facilities considerably.

I have travelled over much of the Company's limits and have flown over these limits. Except for clearings

here and there, the forest lands within these limits have lost little of their beauty. This is partly because reforestation has been employed to help nature produce another crop for the next harvest 70 or 80 years hence.

But I have also seen areas of devastation which resulted from forest fires caused by lightning and, to a lesser extent, by man. Fire is highly destructive, sometimes burning deep into the soil and delaying nature's recovery as well as destroying all forms of wild life.

The extensive and extremely serious fires of 1975, destroyed an immense area southwest of Dryden which at that time was just being readied for harvesting operations.

A lot of forest wealth disappeared in a matter of a short few weeks.

Ironically, a destructive hurricane tore through that very area the previous year and the two affected paper companies, in cooperation with the Government, developed plans to salvage the blown down timber before insects rendered it useless. The Companies had already begun building access roads.

It is a fact that virtually all forests in this tremendous area of Northwestern Ontario contain only a small percentage of trees over 125 years old, and I am talking

about areas that have never been touched by logging operations. Unfortunately, these areas include a high percentage of over-mature trees and wind falls, making them even more susceptible to fire once begun. Further, there are usually no roads into such unharvested areas so that forest fire fighting is very much more difficult.

Interestingly enough, lightning is nature's way of renewing the forest through destruction of diseased and insect-infested areas. Replacement of healthy young growth soon follows. It was ever thus. What man fails to do, mother nature, it seems, must do.

The foregoing has to be said and accepted if we are to intelligently assess our natural wealth.

I would like to turn again to Dryden and the areas surrounding it.

When the Dryden paper mill first began operations over 60 years ago, it employed very few people.

However, after the first difficult years, more and more jobs had been created and the Town of Dryden and the surrounding area benefitted by the effects.

These benefits came, for example, in such forms as assured, year-round incomes and better health care from expanded medical and hospital services.

Residents were encouraged to build more permanent homes. New businesses and services were established.

Today the population within the Town limits is 6800 but in the immediate surrounding area there are, in all, about 15,000 residents.

The output of the Dryden mill today, is about 10 times what it was in 1939.

Yet, if the mill buildings were somehow hidden, few would know such a big operation existed and that the forest lands were being continuously, but selectively, harvested -- which, of course, is why a paper company's limits must be extensive.

But for patches here and there, within the Dryden Paper Company's limits -- roughly the radius of 40 or 50 miles around Dryden -- it would be difficult for the visitor to find a cut-over area (even from the air) -- unless he happened to be travelling over a woods operations road leading to his favorite fishing spot.

Looking down from above, one does recognize harvest areas but one is also overwhelmed by the great areas of timbered lands to be cut -- another day perhaps, or many years hence.

Many people unfamiliar with the northern areas assume that forest harvesting means devastation and destruction of animal habitats.

A mature forest is one of tall trees which shut out the light and deprive game, such as deer, of forage. But cut-over areas spring up quickly with young growth which increases the deer population.

Trapping is usually best where there are streams and marshes. Forest operations cannot normally be conducted on wet lands.

Remember, about 1400 jobs are directly provided by the operations of the Dryden mill. It is the mainstay of the Town and the surrounding area.

Many hundreds of others are employed in Dryden alone as a result of the paper company's presence.

As the paper company expands, more and more businesses and services are established; better and better public facilities and amenities become available.

The local tax revenue from the paper company has helped very substantially to make such improvements possible. To be more explicit, the paper company's municipal tax bill is \$1 million a year -- which amounts to 40% of the Town's tax revenues.

The paper mill alone has an annual payroll of \$20 million. (Over a ten-year period that's \$200 million).

Where at one time a single doctor served the community 12 doctors and four dentists practise today -- another result of the mill's presence.

Yet another benefit of Dryden's general development is a modern airport with jet service twice daily in each direction.

The very fact that Dryden's primary industry has provided stability to the town and the surrounding areas has encouraged the establishment of lesser industrial and other operations.

The overall point of importance is that the paper mills at Dryden, Fort Frances and Kenora have brought great benefits and stability to these and surrounding communities.

Tens of thousands of people are directly or indirectly dependent upon these industries for their livelihood.

In closing my remarks, I would like to return to my opening paragraphs.

I came to Dryden from the city as a young man because I love this country. The little two-man newspaper has grown into The Dryden Observer you know today.

With my brothers, we have also built a printing and paper products business that continues to flourish with an annual payroll of \$1,250,000 - providing over 100 jobs.

But if one were to think for one moment that we are living in a land that had been made barren, or was about to be, as a result of tree harvesting, one would be very wrong

indeed!

I came here because of the natural beauty of this enormous area and it is every bit as appealing and beautiful today as it was 40 years ago, during which time the mill has increased its output very substantially.

Dryden is much the better as a result of the benefits of the developments which have taken place.

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-77N22

SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT
BY

DRYDEN DISTRICT CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE

PRESENTED AT

DRYDEN
ON
NOVEMBER 9, 1977



ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

DRYDEN DISTRICT CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE
c/o Messrs. McAuley, Burns & Platana
Barristers & Solicitors
P.O. Box 159
4 Whyte Avenue
Dryden, Ontario
P8N 2Y8

PRESENTED AT

DRYDEN

ON

November 9, 1976

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT
416/965-9286

MANULIFE CENTRE
55 BLOOR STREET WEST
ROOM 801
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M4W 1A5

No. 39

Royal Commission on the
Northern Environment

This exhibit is produced by

Dryden Chamber of Commerce

this 9th day of Nov 1977

Submission of the Dryden District
Chamber of Commerce to the Royal
Commission on the Northern Environment

in response to the Commission's
initial request for information.

November 1977.

General

We are speaking for the Business Community south of the 50th which relies on the continued prosperity and development of industry north of the 50th.

The Town of Dryden services an area which includes the Township of Barclay, the Municipality of Machin, and to a smaller degree the Township of Ear Falls, the Township of Ignace and the Towns of Red Lake and Sioux Lookout.

All communities in this area depend heavily upon the forest products industry. None of these are company towns, but all have co-existed and grown with the forest industry, and as the industry prospers, so do all of these communities and their citizens.

Dryden's central location in the Northwest makes it a distribution centre with efficient communications both by land and air with all of these communities. Dryden is serviced by the only Jetport between Winnipeg and Thunder Bay and is located on the main line of the C.P.R., and is on the Trans-Canada Highway, with the

C.N.R. easily accessible some 20 miles to the North.

Industry

The main industries in this area depend on both renewable and non-renewable resources. We have every reason to be optimistic about the future of our mining resources, especially in view of the region developments which have taken place in the last 5 to 7 years, for example, in Ear Falls, Ignace, Pickle Lake, and potential development in other areas such as Bending Lake and Lake St. Joseph. However, we must bear in mind that these industries are based upon non-renewable resources. In view of the current trends in world mineral prices, it is difficult to be optimistic about the future productivity and life's span of the mining industry. It is therefore, in our submission, vital to our future economic security that we develop our renewable resources. Forest products are our most bountiful resource, and with foresight and good management and planning, we can rely on the benefits we all derive from this industry indefinitely. Good management means not only

environmental protection but also includes the harvesting of mature timber before it decays. It will serve no one to simply prevent the development of the timber industry in the North. Trees, have a life span and when they reach maturity, they decay. This is a luxury which Canada, the Province of Ontario, and the communities in the Northwest can no longer afford.

While we acknowledge the right of the minority to be heard, so also must you listen to the voice of the majority. If any plans for development are conducted with reason and common sense, there is no reason why every citizen of this area cannot benefit. The question of native rights will have to be dealt with fairly and justly in the context of future development.

At this time of high unemployment and economic uncertainty, this area offers the opportunity for jobs based on a permanent, renewing resource. We submit that to reject this potential development is to be not only naive, but economically irresponsible.

Tourism

Tourism plays a major role as one of our primary

industries in this area. Any development, be it in industry or transportation can, in our submission, only benefit tourism.

Roads are built, thereby creating access to new recreational areas in the vast forests to the North. Local hunters and fishermen, as well as our seasonal visitors, use roads built by forest industry as a matter of course and convenience.

X | We would again emphasize the need for wisdom, foresight and consideration in dealing with existing camp-owners and Associations which might be affected.

New industry generates new service industries such as hotels, motels, service stations, trailer parks and restaurants, which in turn cater to the needs of travelers and tourists. What this means, in practical terms, is that not only are employment opportunities created in the construction industry through capital expenditures, but also the needs for employees in the service industries are increased.

The welfare and unemployment rolls in this

area are of widespread concern to all of us.

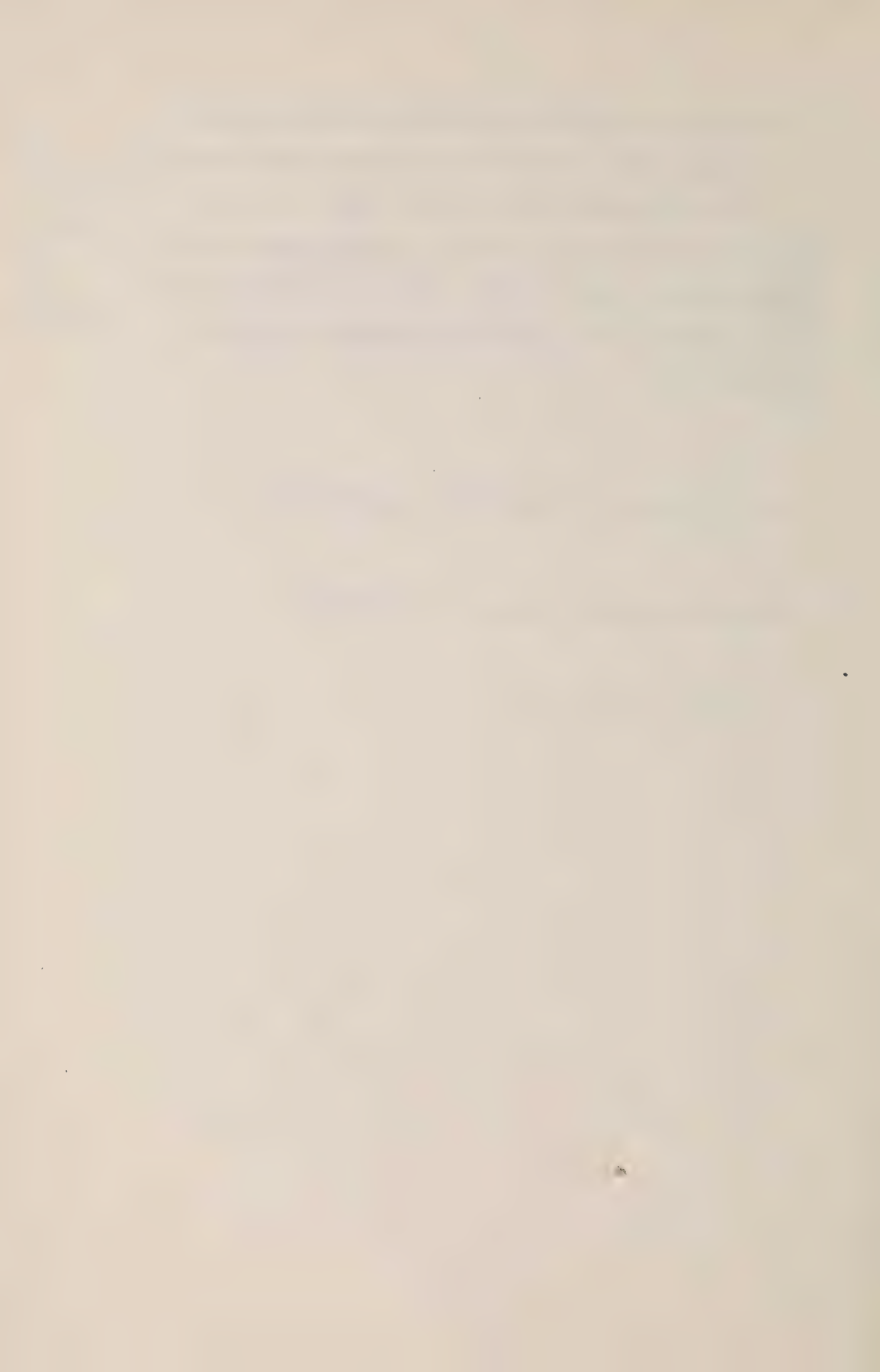
We feel that controlled and planned development of our renewable resources can only serve to alleviate this tax burden. At some point, and we suggest that the time is now, patronage must be tempered with practical economic policy and good sense.

gmp
Summa
of
public

ALL OF WHICH IS RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

DRYDEN DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Dryden, November 1977.



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-77N22

SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

THE LUMBER AND SAWMILL
WORKERS UNION, LOCAL 2693

PRESENTED AT

DRYDEN
ON
NOVEMBER 9, 1977



ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

The Lumber and Sawmill
Workers Union Local 2693
Lakehead Labour Centre
P.O. Box 2384
Postal Station "P"
Thunder Bay, Ontario
P7B 5E9

PRESENTED AT

DRYDEN

ON

NOVEMBER 9, 1977

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT
416/965-9286

MANULIFE CENTRE
55 BLOOR STREET WEST
ROOM 801
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M4W 1A5

No. 40

Royal Commission on the
Northern Environment

This exhibit is produced by
*Northern Ontario District
Council of Lumbermen*

B R I E F

this 9 day of Nov 1977
S. J. Wainwright

ON THE MATTER OF:

ROYAL COMMISSION OF THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

SUBMITTED BY:

THE NORTHERN ONTARIO DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF
LUMBER & SAWMILL WORKERS UNIONS

0:

ROYAL COMMISSION
MR. JUSTICE PATRICK HARTT
COMMISSIONER

B R I E F

Mr. Chairman:

The Northern Ontario District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers Unions, wishes to express our sincere appreciation, for having been accorded the opportunity to submit a Brief on the matter of the Northern environment of this Province.

We also, respectfully, appreciate that the terms of reference are sufficiently broad in scope, to permit information and points of view being expressed, dealing with activities in that part of Northern Ontario, lying south of the 50th parallel, which has, and is directly affecting the environment of that part, lying north of the 50th parallel.

Lumber & Sawmill Workers Unions, represent 11,000 members who are employed under Collective Agreements, covering woods operations of all the Pulp and Paper Companies in Northern Ontario, the woods and sawmill operations, and the woods, plyboard and particle board operations of ~~practically all~~ ^{most} of the Lumber and Panelboard producing Companies in Northern Ontario.

FOREST-BASED INDUSTRY

It is to be noted, that there are in Northern Ontario

9 Pulp & Paper Mills

and

4 Pulp Mills

and

19 Sawmills - plus an additional number of Sawmills and
woodworking mills of lesser capacity than
those noted.

and

6 Particle Board Plants

and

1 Plyboard Plant

located south of the 49th parallel,

and

3 Pulp and Paper Mills

and

1 Pulp Mill

and

11 Sawmills - plus an additional number of Sawmills and
woodworking mills of lesser capacity than
those noted.

and

2 Particle Board Plants

and

4 Plyboard Plants

located south of the 50th parallel,

and

only 1 Sawmill located north of the 50th parallel,

(plus a very limited number of Sawmills which operate from time to time to meet only a part of lumber used in constructing buildings in the outlying communities and in mining.)

for a grand total of - 12 Pulp & Paper Mills

5 Pulp Mills

30 Sawmills - plus an additional number of Sawmills and woodworking mills of lesser capacity than those noted

8 Particle Board Plants

and

5 Plyboard Plants

located in Northern Ontario.

The wood fibre requirements, to satisfy the production capacity utilized of all of the noted Mills and Plants, is drawn from the forests in that part of Northern Ontario, lying south of the 51st parallel, and only as of recent date, has there been any wood harvesting activities north of the 51st parallel.

Woods operations north of the 50th parallel have been in effect close to a half century.

An extensive number of the Plants and Mills noted, rely on wood fibre from the forests in this area, in order to maintain the Plants and Mills in operations, as in some cases, up to 50% of the

total wood requirements of a given Plant or Mill is harvested north of the 50th parallel, as the allowable cut in the forests available south of the 50th parallel, are totally inadequate to meet the wood fibre requirements of the Plants and Mills. These Mills and Plants would be forced to close, should there be any curtailment of the volume of wood harvested north of the 50th parallel and transported to the Plants and Mills located south of this parallel.

The wood requirements of the Pulp and Paper Mills and the Sawmills, is produced mainly from Spruce and Jackpine stands of trees, in the forest of conifers. In addition, some of the Pulp and Paper Mills, utilize a very limited amount of Balsam, and/or Poplar and Birch. It should be noted, however, that currently there is no harvesting of Poplar and Birch north of the 50th parallel for wood supply to these Mills. A very limited number of Sawmills' wood requirement is produced from Red and White Pine trees, as these species are becoming increasingly scarce in Northern Ontario, and a very limited number of other Sawmills, not noted, utilize Poplar and Birch as their wood requirements.

The Particle Board and Plyboard Plant wood requirements in the main, are produced from Poplar and Birch stands of trees, south of the 50th parallel.

LOGGING

The harvesting and delivery of the primary forest products operations, are commonly known as "logging", and as this operation has indeed a significant affect in determining the environment, we believe, it would be helpful to the Commission to at least, have some information in respect to the most conventional logging methods currently in effect.

Logging is a completely mechanized operation, from the felling of trees to the delivery of the primary forest products to the Mills and Plants, requiring a work force of semi and highly skilled workmen.

The sequence that the operations generally follow are:

1. Felling of trees, limbing and topping, by mechanical chain saws or machines equipped with hydraulic sheers.
2. Skidding of the tree trunks to a yarding or skidway site, (a distance generally less than 1,000 feet), and piled by the mechanical skidding machines.
3. Construction of a low grade road from the main branch road to the yards or skidways, by use of a machine, known as the bulldozer, and if necessary, gravel is truck-hauled and is spread over parts of the road in order that the machines and trucks that are to follow, are able to travel the road.

4. Cutting of the tree lengths to desired lengths, (common lengths - 8' and/or 16'), by use of mobile mechanical slashers.

Note: this part of the operations in some cases, are carried out at other desired locations.

5. Loading and Hauling of the wood from the skidway sites by a mobile mechanical loading machine on to truck trailers, and then trucked to the Mills and Plants, or to railroad sidings to be loaded on rail cars by a mobile mechanical loading machine, or delivered to a river or lake, to be floated to the Mills or Plants by river current, and/or towing of rafts of the wood.

Note: the floating of wood by waterways, does not apply to any logging carried out north of the 50th parallel.

Logged over areas, therefore, are stripped of the mature and overmature, and in some cases immature stands of trees of the species selected, and a whole network of roads are abandoned by the Logging Operators upon completion of the operations, save and except the main roads, which are, or are to be linked to areas designated for logging.

Some of the network of roads, however, are used by the public for recreational purposes such as fishing and hunting, and are used also by trappers and by the Ministry of Natural Resources, in fighting forest fires and for the purpose also, in carrying out reforestation in the areas so selected.

Practically all of the land mass area, which is known to be covered by forests of merchantable stands of trees, lying north of the 50th parallel, save and except Indian Reservations, is publicly owned and is held under Crown Timber Licenses or under Agreements by the various Pulp and Paper and Sawmill Companies, or is set aside by the Ministry as Forest Management Units, or is reserved for Park areas.

WOODSWORKERS

Some 7,000 members of this Union, depend on their livelihood on Logging in Northern Ontario, of which currently, an estimated 1,200 are employed north of the 50th parallel.

As the result of recent expansion which has taken place in the production capacity of two Pulp Mills, and as the stands of mature trees, south of the 50th parallel, are being depleted, the work force north of the 50th parallel will continue to increase in the foreseeable future. Approximately 50% of this number (1,200), are residents of communities adjacent to the woods' operations in this area of Northern Ontario, while the remaining workers are

residents of communities south of the 50th parallel, and either commute from their homes daily to work, or live in Logging Camps of their employer.

This concludes our written submission and oral presentation.

I will be more than pleased to answer questions relative to the subject matters submitted herein, or presented orally.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "T. Mior". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "T" and a stylized "Mior".

T. Mior, President,
Northern Ontario District Council
of Lumber & Sawmill Workers Unions.

APPENDIX - BRIEF ROYAL COMMISSION OF THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

SOUTH OF THE 49TH PARALLEL

FORT FRANCES	- 1 Pulp & Paper Mill
	- 1 Pulp Mill
ATIKOKAN	- 1 Sawmill
	- 1 Particle Board Plant
THUNDER BAY	- 4 Pulp & Paper Mills
	- 3 Sawmills
	- 2 Particle Board Plants
RED ROCK	- 1 Pulp & Paper Mill
TERRACE BAY	- 1 Pulp Mill
	- 1 Sawmill
MARATHON	- 1 Pulp Mill
WHITE RIVER	- 1 Sawmill
IROQUOIS FALLS	- 1 Pulp & Paper Mill
TIMMINS	- 1 Particle Board Plant
	- 2 Sawmills
ELK LAKE	- 1 Sawmill
KIRKLAND LAKE ROAD	- 2 Sawmills
CHAPLEAU AREA	- 6 Sawmills
HAILEYBURY	- 2 Particle Board Plants
TEMAGAMI	- 1 Sawmill
NAIRN	- 1 Sawmill
ESPANOLA	- 1 Pulp & Paper Mill
SAULT STE. MARIE	- 1 Pulp & Paper Mill
	- 1 Plyboard Plant
STURGEON FALLS	- 1 Pulp Mill

SOUTH OF THE 50TH PARALLEL

KENORA	- 1 Pulp & Paper Mill
KEEWATIN	- 1 Sawmill
RED LAKE ROAD	- 1 Sawmill
DRYDEN	- 1 Pulp & Paper Mill
NIPIGON	- 1 Plyboard Plant
LONGLAC	- 1 Sawmill - 1 Plyboard Plant - 1 Particle Board Mill
HEARST	- 1 Plyboard Plant - 1 Particle Board Plant - 5 Sawmills
KAPUSKASING	- 1 Pulp & Paper Mill - 1 Sawmill
SMOOTH ROCK FALLS	- 1 Pulp Mill - 1 Sawmill
COCHRANE	- 1 Plyboard Plant - 1 Sawmill

NORTH OF THE 50TH PARALLEL

HUDSON	- 1 Sawmill
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NORTHERN ONTARIO

PULP & PAPER MILLS	- 12
PULP MILLS	- 5
SAWMILLS	- 30 -plus an additional number of Sawmills and Wood Working Mills of a lesser capacity than those noted.
PARTICLE BOARD PLANTS	- 8
PLYBOARD PLANTS	- 5

CAZON

Z1

-77N22

SUBMISSION TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

GRAND COUNCIL TREATY No. 3

PRESENTED AT

DRYDEN
ON
NOVEMBER 9, 1977



Ontario

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
E. P. HARTT
COMMISSIONER

SUBMISSION TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

BY

GRAND COUNCIL

- Treaty No. 3
P.O. Box 1720
Kenora, Ontario
P9N 3X7

PRESENTED AT

DRYDEN

On

November 9, 1977

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT
416/965-9286

MANULIFE CENTRE
55 BLOOR STREET WEST
ROOM 801
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M4W 1A5



Grand Council

TREATY NO. 3

P. O. BOX 1720
KENORA, ONTARIO
P9N 3X7

P. O. BOX 812
FORT FRANCES, ONTARIO
P9A 3N1

WE ARE ALL IN THE OJIBWAY CIRCLE:
MY GENOCIDE IS YOUR GENOCIDE

RECEIVED

NOV 4 1977

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE
NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT

TO: THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE NORTHERN
ENVIRONMENT

TORONTO, ONTARIO

FROM: JOHN P. KELLY
GRAND CHIEF
GRAND COUNCIL TREATY #3

NOVEMBER 3, 1977

MR. COMMISSIONER, WELCOME TO THE TERRITORY OF TREATY No. 3. IT HAS BEEN A LONG TIME SINCE A COMMISSION CAME TO THIS REGION. THE LAST TIME WAS IN THE EARLY 1870's. IN 1873, THOSE LONG AGO PROCEEDINGS GAVE US TREATY No. 3 - A TREATY THAT HAS NEVER BEEN KEPT.

NOW, ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR YEARS LATER, WE ARE VISITED BY ANOTHER COMMISSION - A ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT. I SINCERELY WISH WE COULD WHOLE HEARTEDLY APPLAUD YOUR ACTIVITIES. I GENUINELY WOULD LIKE TO TALK OF HAPPY THINGS. I WOULD LOVE TO BE ABLE TO REJOICE IN GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS AND PLAN FOR GREATER SUCCESSES IN THE FUTURE. UNFORTUNATELY, THAT IS NOT YET POSSIBLE. TIME, HISTORY AND THE WHITE MAN HAVE MADE IT SO.

BUT WE HAVE LEARNED FROM THE PAST. WE HAVE BEEN MADE WARY OF COMMISSIONS THAT SHOW PROMISE. DUE TO OUR BITTER HISTORY MY PEOPLE FEEL WE MUST BE CAUTIOUS ABOUT UNRESERVEDLY ENDORSING YOUR ENQUIRY. UNTIL WE SEE THE WAY IN WHICH YOUR COMMISSION IS CONDUCTED, WE MUST BE HESITANT IN GIVING YOU OUR UNQUALIFIED SUPPORT.

ALLOW ME TO EXPLAIN...THE WAY THE PRESENT SITUATION HAS

COME ABOUT IS SOMETHING LIKE THIS. AN INDIAN WAS SITTING ON A LOG FEELING VERY COMFORTABLE BECAUSE HE HAD ALL THE ROOM HE NEEDED. A WHITE MAN CAME ALONG AND SAID THAT HE HAD BEEN RUNNING A LONG TIME AND WAS TERRIBLY TIRED. THE BISHOP'S MEN WANTED TO BURN HIM ALIVE AND THE KING'S SOLDIERS WERE CHASING HIM WITH GUNS. COULD HE PLEASE HAVE A LITTLE PLACE ON THE LOG SO THAT HE MIGHT REST FROM HIS AWFUL JOURNEY. THE INDIAN WILLINGLY SHARED A PIECE OF HIS LOG WITH THE WHITE MAN. BUT THE WHITE MAN FELT LIKE STRETCHING HIMSELF AND ASKED FOR A LITTLE MORE ROOM. THE INDIAN LET HIM HAVE A LITTLE MORE OF HIS LOG. THE WHITE TRAVELLER WAS SATISFIED FOR A SHORT WHILE BUT THEN HE FELT HE WANTED SOME MORE SPACE. THE INDIAN GAVE IT TO HIM. OF COURSE, THE GUEST DID NOT GO HUNGRY OR COLD. LIKE A DECENT HOST, THE INDIAN SHARED HIS PEMMICAN AND FURS WITH THE POOR, HARASSED FOREIGNER. AS THE TIME PASSED, IT JUST SO HAPPENED THAT THE STOCK OF FOOD AND CLOTHING CAME UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE WHITE MAN; THE INDIAN WAS COLD AND HUNGRY AND BARELY HOLDING ON TO THE END OF THE LOG. NOW THE WHITE MAN DID NOT AT ALL FANCY THE IDEA OF SHARING HIS LOG WITH SUCH A MISERABLE AND SICKLY CREATURE. IT DEEPLY HURT HIS SENSE OF PROPRIETY. SO HE TOLD THE INDIAN TO GET OFF THE LOG, BUT IN HIS VAST CHARITY HE SUGGESTED THAT THE INDIAN COULD SIT ON A STUMP FURTHER AWAY IN THE BUSH. SINCE 1871, THE OJIBWAY OF NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO HAVE BEEN SITTING ON THE STUMP. IN THE LAST FEW YEARS, WE HAVE BEGUN TO PANIC BECAUSE THE WHITE MAN ON THE LOG IS CASTING HIS EYES ON

OUR STUMP. GRANTED, THE STUMP IS SMALL AND DAMN PRICKLY BUT AT LEAST WE HAVE A PLACE TO SIT AND OCCASIONALLY WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO GRAB A BIT OF GAME AND CAST THE LINE FOR A FISH.

THESE ARE THE RESULTS OF THE LAST COMMISSION WHICH WAS SENT TO THIS PART OF THE COUNTRY. OUR LAND AND RESOURCES WERE STOLEN. YOU, MR. COMMISSIONER, HAVE A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO RECOMMEND THAT SOME OF WHAT IS OURS MUST BE RETURNED.

THE FIRST COMMISSION TRAVELLED HERE AND CONVINCED MY FOREFATHERS TO SIGN A TREATY. AT THAT TIME YOUR GOVERNMENT NEEDED OUR LAND AS A PASSAGEWAY TO THE PRAIRIES FOR TROOPS TO FIGHT THE METIS. IT WAS ALSO NEEDED AS A ROUTE FOR THE SETTLERS AND, MOST OF ALL, FOR ITS RICH NATURAL RESOURCES. MY PEOPLE WERE NOT INFORMED OF THE REASONS WHY YOU WANTED A TREATY, AND YOU DID NOT GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY TO RESEARCH AND DETERMINE EXACTLY WHAT WAS IN OUR BEST INTERESTS. MY FOREFATHERS SIGNED THE TREATY. THEY WERE DECEIVED ABOUT ITS CONTENTS. THEY WERE NEVER TOLD ABOUT ITS EFFECT. THEY WERE CONVINCED THEY HAD NO CHOICE BUT TO SIGN. AND, WITH TRUST IN THE GOOD FAITH AND INTENTIONS OF THE TREATY COMMISSION, MY FOREFATHERS SIGNED THAT TREATY IN 1873.

OUR RESEARCH TELLS US THAT THE EARLY TREATY COMMISSIONERS

INDEED HAD GOOD FAITH AND INTENTIONS. NEVERTHELESS, HISTORY MUST JUDGE THEM AS UNWILLING PAWNS IN A PROCESS AIMED AT DESTROYING THE NATIVE PEOPLE. WE WARN YOU, MR. COMMISSIONER, TO BE WARY OF BECOMING ANOTHER WELL-INTENTIONED PAWN - AND AN UNWITTING TOOL OF RICH AND POWERFUL INTERESTS. MANY WELL-INTENTIONED PEOPLE WILL TESTIFY BEFORE YOU. MANY WELL-INTENTIONED PEOPLE COME BEFORE ME AND BEFORE THE BAND CHIEFS OF TREATY NO. 3 ALL THE TIME. BUT IT IS YOUR DUTY TO LOOK BEHIND THE GOOD INTENTIONS AND UNDERSTAND THE LONG HISTORICAL PROCESS OF WHICH WE ARE ALL MERELY A PART.

LET ME TELL YOU WHAT HAPPENED TO US AFTER THE TREATY COMMISSIONERS WENT BACK TO THE GOVERNMENT CARRYING THE X'S OF MY FOREFATHERS ON A TREATY THAT MY ANCESTORS DIDN'T UNDERSTAND. THE COMMISSIONERS REPORTED THAT THEY HAD SECURED A SURRENDER OF ALL OJIBWAY RIGHTS IN THE TREATY NO. 3 AREA. THEY EXPLAINED THAT, IN RETURN FOR THAT SURRENDER, THE GOVERNMENT HAD MADE CERTAIN PROMISES. THE GOVERNMENT WAS BASICALLY HAPPY. IT WAS PLEASED TO HAVE THE LAND SURRENDER. LAND WAS ALL THEY WANTED. HOWEVER, THE GOVERNMENT WAS NOT PLEASED WITH THE TREATY PROMISES AND CONSEQUENTLY ONLY MADE HALF-HEARTED EFFORTS TO IMPLEMENT THEM.

IN THE MEANTIME, THE OJIBWAY CHIEFS RETURNED TO THEIR BANDS. THE CHIEFS REPORTED THEY HAD AGREED WITH THE

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BENEVOLENT WHITE QUEEN THAT THE OJIBWAY PEOPLE SHOULD NOT PREVENT THE WHITE MAN'S ACCESS TO, AND PASSAGE OVER, TREATY No. 3 LAND. THE CHIEFS REPORTED THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S REPRESENTATIVES HAD SAID THE TRADITIONAL OJIBWAY LIFE WOULD NOT BE DISTURBED. THE CHIEFS TOLD OF THE PROMISES MADE BY THE WHITE NEGOTIATORS. FROM THEN ON, THE OJIBWAY CEASED ALL RESISTANCE TO WHITE INTRUSION AND WERE PREPARED TO SHARE THEIR LAND WITH THE WHITE MAN. WE KNEW WE HAD GIVEN UP MUCH BY ALLOWING THE WHITE MAN TO ENTER OJIBWAY TERRITORY AND WE, THEREFORE, LOOKED FORWARD TO RECEIVING THE BENEFITS AND GUARANTEES PROMISED BY THE TREATY COMMISSIONERS.

BRIEFLY, LET ME TELL YOU WHAT HAPPENED. IF THE TREATY COMMISSIONERS COULD BE HERE TO LISTEN TO THE OUTCOME OF THEIR WELL-INTENTIONED EFFORTS THEY MIGHT FEEL AS SADDENED AND BETRAYED AS WE DO.

NOT LONG AFTER THE TREATY WAS MADE, A DISPUTE AROSE BETWEEN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AS TO WHICH GOVERNMENT HAD JURISDICTION OVER THE TREATY No. 3 TERRITORY. ONTARIO SAID ITS WESTERN BORDERS INCLUDED TREATY No. 3. OTTAWA SAID NO. OTTAWA CLAIMED ONTARIO DID NOT EXTEND AS FAR WEST AS TREATY No. 3. DO NOT FORGET, MR. COMMISSIONER, THAT AT THAT TIME THERE WAS STILL NO SO-CALLED DEVELOPMENT HERE. WHILE THE GOVERNMENTS WERE

ARGUING ABOUT LINES ON A MAP, MY PEOPLE CONTINUED TO GO ABOUT THEIR BUSINESS OF LIVING COMFORTABLY AND SECURELY FROM THE RICHES OF THE LAND.

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS WAS NOT SETTLED UNTIL THE QUESTION WAS PUT BEFORE THE HIGHEST COURT OF THE TIME. THAT COURT RULED, IN 1888, THAT ONTARIO'S WESTERN BOUNDARY DID INCLUDE MOST OF THE TREATY NO. 3 TERRITORY. WE ARE TOLD THAT THE LEGAL CONSEQUENCE OF THIS DECISION (WHICH WE DID NOT KNOW HAD BEEN RENDERED) WAS THAT THE SURRENDER OF OUR LAND (WHICH WE DID NOT KNOW HAD TAKEN PLACE) WAS NOT TO THE GOVERNMENT WHICH WE HAD BEEN DEALING WITH, BUT TO A GOVERNMENT IN A PLACE CALLED TORONTO. THAT WAS A GOVERNMENT WE HAD NEVER MET WITH NOR HAD ANY PARTICULAR DESIRE TO MEET. WE DIDN'T KNOW WHAT WAS GOING ON BECAUSE NO ONE INFORMED US. AND NO ONE PROVIDED US WITH THE RESOURCES WE NEEDED IN ORDER TO INFORM OURSELVES. WE ONLY FOUND OUT THERE WAS SOMETHING DRASTICALLY WRONG WHEN WE BECAME AWARE THAT THE PROMISES MADE TO US BY THE TREATY COMMISSIONERS WERE LARGELY UNFULFILLED.

OUR RECENT RESEARCH HAS DISCLOSED WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO OUR SACRED TREATY. WHEN THE COURTS DECIDED TREATY NO. 3 WAS IN ONTARIO, THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT SAID IT WOULD HAVE TO EXAMINE THE TREATY PROMISES MADE BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. NEGOTIATIONS WERE HELD. WE WERE NOT REPRESENTED AT THESE MEETINGS. WE WERE NEVER EVEN NOTIFIED THAT THESE

NEGOTIATIONS WERE TAKING PLACE. AT THESE NEGOTIATIONS, ONTARIO REFUSED TO FULFILL ALL OF THE TREATY PROMISES. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES DID NOT PROTECT OUR RIGHTS. CONSEQUENTLY, WE LOST MUCH OF WHAT HAD BEEN PROMISED TO US BY THE TREATY COMMISSIONERS.

LET ME GIVE YOU BUT ONE EXAMPLE. WHEN WE SELECTED THE LOCATIONS FOR OUR RESERVES, WE ALWAYS TOOK INTO ACCOUNT THE LAKES AND RIVERS FROM WHICH MUCH OF OUR TRADITIONAL LIVELIHOOD WAS PROCURED. EVERY RESERVE WAS LOCATED ON THE WATER. IT WAS AGREED THAT THE RESERVES INCLUDED ALL OF THE ADJACENT WATERS. THIS AGREEMENT WAS EVEN ADMITTED BY THE GOVERNMENTS. THESE ARE THEIR WORDS OF 1894:

"THE WATERS WITHIN THE LANDS LAID OUT OR TO BE LAID OUT AS INDIAN RESERVES ... INCLUDING THE LAND COVERED WITH WATER LYING BETWEEN THE PROJECTING HEADLANDS OF ANY LAKE OR SHEETS OF WATER, NOT WHOLLY SURROUNDED BY AN INDIAN RESERVE OR RESERVES, SHALL BE DEEMED TO FORM PART OF SUCH RESERVE..."

IN 1915 THE PROVINCE UNILATERALLY CHANGED THE DEFINITION OF RESERVES AND AT ONE STROKE STOLE MUCH OF OUR WEALTH. THIS TIME I QUOTE FROM LEGISLATION PASSED IN 1915:

"...THE LAND COVERED WITH WATER LYING BETWEEN THE PROJECTING HEADLANDS OF ANY LAKE OR SHEETS OF WATER NOT WHOLLY SURROUNDED BY AN INDIAN RESERVE... SHALL NOT BE DEEMED TO FORM PART OF SUCH RESERVE..."

WE WERE NOT CONSULTED, OR EVEN ADVISED THAT THIS WAS HAPPENING. WHILE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT STOOD BY, WE WERE KNOWINGLY ROBBED BY THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT. WE SHALL NEVER FORGET IT. NEITHER SHALL WE REST UNTIL WE GET BACK WHAT IS OURS.

I SHOULD ADD THAT ONTARIO AGREED DURING THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ON THE FULFILLMENT OF TREATY PROMISES, THAT IF ONTARIO REFUSED TO CONFIRM RESERVE LANDS PREVIOUSLY AGREED TO BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, ONTARIO WOULD CREATE A COMMISSION OR COMMISSIONS TO DETERMINE THE QUESTION.

SUCH A COMMISSION WAS NEVER CREATED. FROM THIS WE LEARN AN IMPORTANT LESSON: GOVERNMENTS CREATE COMMISSIONS ONLY WHEN THEY MUST. GOVERNMENTS THEN USE COMMISSIONS FOR THEIR OWN PURPOSES.

I HAVE SPENT SOME TIME RECOUNTING A LITTLE OF WHAT TRANSPIRED AT, AND FOLLOWING TREATY No. 3, BECAUSE I WANTED YOU TO KNOW THAT WE HAVE HAD CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE WITH COMMISSIONS. OUR EXPERIENCE HAS NEVER BEEN GOOD. WE WELCOME THE POSSIBILITY THAT YOURS WILL BE A COMMISSION WHICH BENEFITS OUR PEOPLE INSTEAD OF YET ANOTHER ONE WHICH ROBS AND DECEIVES US. I HAVE ALSO RECOUNTED THESE THINGS SO YOU WILL UNDERSTAND THAT WE HAVE HAD MUCH EXPERIENCE WITH GOVERNMENTS - PARTICULARLY THE GOVERNMENT

OF ONTARIO. OUR EXPERIENCE WITH GOVERNMENTS IS MUCH LIKE OUR EXPERIENCE WITH COMMISSIONS: IN ONE FOUR LETTER WORD, FOUL.

BY DWELLING ON THE EARLY YEARS FOLLOWING THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY, I DO NOT WISH TO SUGGEST THAT OUR GRIEVANCES ALL OCCURRED MANY YEARS AGO. ON THE CONTRARY. DESPITE BEING ROBBED TIME AND AGAIN BY GOVERNMENT, AND, MORE RECENTLY BY INDUSTRY, WE STILL POSSESS CERTAIN THINGS OF VALUE WHICH THE WHITE MAN COVETS. WE HAVE LEARNED THROUGH OUR EXPERIENCE THAT WHEREVER INDIANS POSSESS OR CONTROL ANYTHING ECONOMICALLY VALUABLE, THERE WILL ALWAYS BE THOSE WHO WILL ATTEMPT TO STEAL IT. BUT, WORST OF ALL, YOUR SOCIETY AND THE GOVERNMENT WHICH APPOINTED YOU SEEM TO ENCOURAGE, OR AT LEAST CONDONE, THE THEFT OF INDIAN LANDS. APPARENTLY INDIAN LANDS ARE FAIR GAME WHILE WHITE LANDS ARE PROTECTED BY VERY STRICT LAWS.

ALMOST ALWAYS WHAT IS STOLEN FROM US IS WHAT YOU CALL NATURAL RESOURCES. WE PROPOSE TO ITEMIZE AND PARTICULARIZE OUR CONCERNS IN RELATION TO NATURAL RESOURCES. LET ME TELL YOU OF A LEGEND THAT MY FATHER TOLD TO ME. THE LEGEND WILL HELP US UNDERSTAND THE PRESENT SITUATION A LITTLE. ONE YEAR, A LONG TIME AGO, AS THE SUMMER SEASON WAS RIPENING INTO AUTUMN, THE LAND OF THE OJIBWAY WAS STRUCK BY A GREAT GALE. DAY AND NIGHT THE WIND BLEW WITH

PERSISTENT POWER. THE CREATURES OF THE LAND AND WATER WERE DRIVEN INTO HIDING, AND EVERY EVENING THE MEN RETURNED HOME EMPTY-HANDED. EVEN THE PLANTS SEEMED TO HAVE LOST THEIR SENSE OF TIME SO THAT THE BERRIES WOULD NOT RIPEN AND THE ROOT OF THE WILD POTATO WAS BITTER AND WATERY AS IN SUMMER. THERE WAS INDEED MUCH HUNGER IN THE WIGWAMS OF THE OJIBWAY.

THEN, ONE DAY, THERE CAME A STRANGER FROM SOMEWHERE IN THE SUNRISE BEYOND THE LAKES. THE STRANGER SAID THAT HE WAS SORRY TO SEE THE CHILDREN DYING FROM HUNGER, AND THE MEN AND WOMEN MOANING IN WEAKNESS. HE SAID THAT HE WAS ANGRY WITH THE WIND, AND COULD CUT OFF ITS ARMS AND LEGS. THEN THERE WOULD BE PEACE ON LAKE AND FOREST FOR ALL TIME. AND SO, ON THAT NIGHT THE WIND SOFTENED AND THEN TURNED UTTERLY POWERLESS AND STILL. THE FISH CAME OUT OF THE WATER AND GAMBOLED WITH RECKLESS SPIRIT ON THE CALM WATER, AND HERDS OF ELK AND MOOSE MUNCHED ON THE FOLIAGE IN THE CLEARINGS. "LOOK" SAID THE STRANGER, "I HAVE MASTERED THE WIND. YOU NO LONGER HAVE TO SHARPEN THE SPEAR AND STRETCH THE TRAP LINE. JUST PICK THE MEAT AND FISH BECAUSE IT IS ALL AROUND YOU." THE WOMEN WERE ALSO HAPPY TO SEE THE FRUIT BURSTING WITH JUICE. IT WAS A TIME OF PLENTY, A TIME OF UNENDING REPOSE AND GLUTTONY.

THEN, AS THE YEARS PASSED IN WINDLESS TRANQUILITY, A MYSTERIOUS CURSE SPREAD OVER THE EARTH. THE HERDS OF ELK

AND MOOSE DWINDLED AND DISAPPEARED. EVEN THE CHIRPING SQUIRRELS AND MIGHTY BEAR WERE NOWHERE TO BE SEEN. LAKES AND STREAMS WERE COVERED WITH A GREEN SCUM. THOSE WHO ATE FISH TREMBLED AND CHATTERED AS IF THEY HAD THE DEVIL INSIDE THEM. THIS WAS A NEW FAMINE, AN UNUSUAL PESTILENCE. THE OJIBWAY SPOKE TO THEIR MIDEWIWIN ELDERS AND BESEECHED FOR HELP. FOR 14 DAYS THE ELDERS SANG AND PRAYED IN THE MEDICINE LODGE. AT THE END OF THAT TIME, THERE WAS A TUMULT MIGHTIER THAN ALL THE STORMS THAT HAVE CLAPPED IN THE HEAVENS SINCE THE BEGINNING OF TIME. AND THERE AROSE A WIND THAT SHOOK THE EARTH FROM ITS FOUR CORNERS. DAY AND NIGHT IT RAINED UNTIL IT SEEMED THAT THE LAND WOULD SINK UNDER THE BURDEN OF THE DELUGE. AT THE END OF THIS FURY OF RAIN AND WIND, THE MIDEWIWIN ELDER OF THE FIFTH ORDER CAME AND SPOKE TO THE OJIBWAY NATION: "MAN MAY NEVER TRY HIS WILES AND POWER AGAINST THE SPIRIT OF THE UNIVERSE, NOR IS IT GOOD TO REAP FROM THE ACTS OF THOSE WHO PITCH THEIR MINDS AGAINST MANITOU."

MR. COMMISSIONER, IT SEEMS TO ME THAT THE STRANGER FROM THE SUNRISE BEYOND THE LAKES JUST KEEPS COMING BACK. EACH TIME HE PROMISES US PERPETUAL REPOSE AND GLUTTONY, AND LEAVES US WITH FAMINE AND DISEASE. IT ALSO APPEARS THAT, AS THE YEARS GO BY, THE CIRCLE OF THE OJIBWAY GETS BIGGER AND BIGGER. CANADIANS OF ALL COLORS AND RELIGIONS ARE ENTERING THAT CIRCLE. YOU MIGHT FEEL THAT YOU HAVE

ROOTS SOMEWHERE ELSE, BUT IN REALITY, YOU ARE RIGHT HERE WITH US. I DO NOT KNOW IF YOU FEEL THE THROBBING OF THE LAND IN YOUR CHEST, AND IF YOU FEEL THE BEAR IS YOUR BROTHER WITH A SPIRIT PURER AND STRONGER THAN YOURS, OR IF THE ELK IS ON A HIGHER LEVEL OF LIFE THAN IS MAN. YOU MAY NOT SHARE MY SPIRITUAL ANGUISH AS I SEE THE EARTH RAVAGED BY THE STRANGER, BUT YOU CAN NO LONGER ESCAPE MY FATE AS THE SOIL TURNS BARREN AND THE RIVERS POISON. MUCH AGAINST MY WILL, AND PROBABLY YOURS, TIME AND CIRCUMSTANCE HAVE PUT US TOGETHER IN THE SAME CIRCLE. AND SO I COME NOT TO PLEAD WITH YOU TO SAVE ME FROM THE MONSTROUS STRANGER OF CAPITALIST GREED AND TECHNOLOGY. I COME TO INFORM YOU THAT MY DANGER IS YOUR DANGER TOO. MY GENOCIDE IS YOUR GENOCIDE.

TO COMMIT GENOCIDE IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO BUILD CAMPS AND OVENS. ALL THAT IS REQUIRED IS TO REMOVE THE BASIS FOR A WAY OF LIFE. IN THE CASE OF THE OJIBWAY THIS BASIS IS THE NATURAL PRODUCE OF THE BOREAL FOREST.

OVER THE PAST TWO MONTHS, SENIOR AND RESPECTED CHIEFS FROM MY ORGANIZATION HAVE TRAVELLED TO ALL OF THE RESERVES IN TREATY NO. 3 WITH A MESSAGE. THE MESSAGE THEY CONVEYED IS THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS FORMED A COMMISSION WHICH MIGHT BE ABLE TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT THEIR CONCERNS. THE PEOPLE ON THE RESERVES WERE ASKED TO EXPRESS THEIR CONCERNS AND THE MESSAGE CAME BACK LOUD AND CLEAR, MEETING AFTER MEETING.

THE PEOPLE OF TREATY NO. 3 ARE CONCERNED FIRST AND FOREMOST ABOUT NATURAL RESOURCES. THEY ARE CONCERNED THAT THE BASIS FOR THEIR WAY OF LIFE IS BEING STEADILY ERODED. THE IRONY OF THE SITUATION IS THAT WE FIND THIS PROBLEM AT A TIME WHEN YOUR WORLD IS CONTEMPLATING THE INADEQUACIES OF ITS LIFESTYLES AND GOALS. YOUR LEADERS ARE TELLING YOU TO PREPARE FOR A LESS WASTEFUL AND MORE NATURAL EXISTENCE, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME DESTROYING MY PEOPLE'S EFFICIENT AND NON-DESTRUCTIVE LIFESTYLE.

WHEN WE VISITED THE RESERVES, THE FIRST CONCERN OF THE PEOPLE WAS ALWAYS 'WILD RICE'. SINCE TIME IMMEMORIAL WE HAVE PICKED THE RICE IN THE LATE SUMMER OF EVERY YEAR. UNTIL RECENTLY ONLY PEOPLE PERMITTED BY THE BANDS COULD HARVEST THIS RICE BUT NOW THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT PROPOSES TO OPEN UP RICE PICKING TO NON-NATIVES. THE GOVERNMENT CLAIMS MY PEOPLE DO NOT HARVEST ENOUGH WILD RICE. THESE CLAIMS ARE FALSE AND BACKED UP BY NOTHING BUT PREJUDICE AND IGNORANCE. THE WHITE MEN ALSO CLAIMED THAT NATIVE PEOPLE WERE NOT EFFICIENT AT HARVESTING BUFFALO.

CLOSELY FOLLOWING WILD RICE AS AN AREA OF CONCERN ON THE RESERVES IS THE QUESTION OF FISHING RIGHTS. MY PEOPLE BELIEVE THAT NOT ONLY DO THEY HAVE A RIGHT TO FISH IN ALL WATERS AND NOT ONLY DO THEY DEPEND STRONGLY ON THE AVAILABILITY OF FISH TO FEED THEIR FAMILIES, BUT ADDITIONALLY

THEIR COMMERCIAL FISHERY SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED AND STRENGTHENED. INSTEAD, MY PEOPLE FIND THEMSELVES CHARGED FOR FISHING OFF THE SHORES OF THE RESERVES AND THEIR EQUIPMENT IS CONFISCATED WHEN ALL THEY WANT IS FOOD FOR THEIR FAMILIES. MOREOVER, A STRICT QUOTA IS IMPOSED ON THEIR ALLOWABLE COMMERCIAL FISHING CATCH. ALL OF THIS HARASSMENT IS APPARENTLY INTENDED TO SATISFY ANGLER TOURISTS, MAINLY FROM THE UNITED STATES. MY PEOPLE ARE ASKED TO GO HUNGRY SO OVERFED RICH TOURISTS CAN CATCH BIGGER FISH TO DISPLAY ON THEIR WALLS. IT IS SAID THAT COMMERCIAL FISHING IN THIS REGION IS NOT EFFICIENT YET THE OJIBWAY ARE FISHERMEN JUST AS THE RESIDENTS OF NOVA SCOTIA OR BRITISH COLUMBIA. THE DIFFERENCE IS THAT INSTEAD OF THE MASSIVE GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES WHICH THE COASTAL FISHERMEN ENJOY, WE GET MASSIVE GOVERNMENT HARASSMENT AND DISCOURAGEMENT.

GOVERNMENT DOES NOT SEEM CAPABLE OF UNDERSTANDING THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COMMERCIAL FISHING AS CARRIED OUT BY MY PEOPLE AND THAT WHICH IS ENGAGED IN BY THE NON-NATIVE COMMUNITY. WHERE A COMMERCIAL FISHING LICENCE MAY SUPPORT ONE WHITE FAMILY IT OFTEN SUPPORTS THIRTY OR MORE FAMILIES WHEN ISSUED TO AN INDIAN BAND. AS WELL AS PROVIDING A VITAL SOURCE OF PROTEIN, THE COMMERCIAL FISHING COMPLIMENTS THE RICE HARVEST IN PROVIDING A CASH INCOME WHICH GOES MUCH FURTHER IN PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR NATIVE PEOPLE THAN IT DOES WHEN EXPENDED ELSEWHERE. AND STILL WE ARE TO BE

SUBJECT TO QUOTAS WHICH DO NOT TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THESE DIFFERENT CIRCUMSTANCES AND THE ENORMOUS BENEFITS WHICH ACCRUE TO A PEOPLE FROM A FISHERY WHICH WOULD PROVIDE A MINIMUM CONTRIBUTION IN A PURE CASH ECONOMY.

THE PEOPLE ON THE RESERVES ALSO TOLD US THAT THEY WERE WORRIED ABOUT TRAPPING. TRAPPING WAS ONCE OUR MAIN INDUSTRY. FOR MANY YEARS TRAPLINES WERE HELD EXCLUSIVELY BY NATIVE FAMILIES WHO HARVESTED THEIR OWN PARTICULAR AREAS. THEN THE GOVERNMENT CAME ALONG AND TOLD US THEY WERE GOING TO REGISTER TRAPLINES AND MANAGE THE TAKING OF FURS. THEY SAID THEY WERE DOING IT FOR OUR OWN GOOD. BUT IT WAS NOT MANY YEARS BEFORE TRAPLINES STARTED TO PASS FROM THE OLD NATIVE FAMILIES TO FRIENDS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. THE PEOPLE ON THE RESERVES TELL US THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS NOW SAYING THE SAME THINGS ABOUT WILD RICE AS IT USED TO SAY ABOUT TRAPPING.

I HAVE BRIEFLY DESCRIBED WHAT APPEARS TO BE A CALCULATED ATTEMPT BY THE GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY TO DESTROY THE LIFE OF THE OJIBWAY THROUGH LIMITING OUR ACCESS TO THE ENVIRONMENT. THIS ENVIRONMENT IS TURNED OVER TO COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS WHICH HAVE SHOWN LITTLE INTEREST AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE ENVIRONMENT. THE GOVERNMENT SEEMS TO THINK THAT OUR WAY OF LIFE IS ON THE DECLINE SO THEY DO NOT NEED TO BE CONCERNED ABOUT THE DAMAGE THEY ARE CAUSING. THIS IS NOT A NEW POINT OF VIEW.

AT THE TIME OF THE TREATIES, IMMIGRANT SCHOLARS AND ADMINISTRATORS FROM EUROPE WERE MAKING PROPHECIES OF DOOM FOR US. THEY WERE DESCRIBING US AS A DYING RACE, AND PREDICTING THAT OUR CULTURE AND LIFE STYLE WOULD DISAPPEAR IN A MATTER OF A FEW DECADES. THEY WERE ALL WRONG. WE ARE HERE, MORE NUMEROUS THAN EVER. MORE IMPORTANTLY, WE STILL LIVE BY THE FUNDAMENTAL VALUES OF OUR TRADITIONAL CULTURE. WE MAY BE USING THE ARTICLES OF A NEW TECHNOLOGY, BUT IN OUR SPIRIT AND IN OUR MIND, IN THE WAY WE TREAT EACH OTHER, THE WAY WE DEAL WITH THE LAND AND THE ANIMALS, IN THESE IMPORTANT MATTERS, WE CONTINUE TO BE TRUE TO THE ROOTS OF OUR CIVILIZATION. WE HAVE SHOWN THAT WE CAN SURVIVE AS A RACE. WE HAVE PROVED THAT WE WILL NOT BE ASSIMILATED. WE HAVE DEMONSTRATED THAT OUR CULTURE HAS A VITALITY THAT CANNOT BE SUPPRESSED.

THE INDIAN LIVED ON THIS CONTINENT IN A STYLE THAT WAS NATURAL TO THIS CONTINENT. HE ATE THE KIND OF FOOD THAT THE LAND OFFERED NATURALLY. HE BUILT HIS HOME AND CHANGED HIS LOCATION ACCORDING TO THE TIME OF THE YEAR AND THE MOVEMENTS OF ANIMALS AND PLANTS. HE LIVED AS NATURALLY IN THIS ENVIRONMENT AS THE TREES AND PLANTS AND ANIMALS. IT WAS AN ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE MOST SUPERB WISDOM. OUR ANCESTORS HAD LEARNED TO LIVE WITH NATURE, NOT AGAINST IT. AN ELDER ONCE SAID TO ME: "DO NOT FIGHT AGAINST THE COLD, OR YOU WILL FREEZE." OUR PEOPLE HAD DISCOVERED HOW TO

LIVE WITHOUT DESTROYING, TO SURVIVE WITHOUT EXPLOITING, TO FLOURISH IN EVERY RESPECT WITHOUT DEPLETING THE SOURCES FROM WHICH THEY DREW THEIR STRENGTH. THESE ARE NOT SOLELY MY THOUGHTS, BUT THE THOUGHTS OF MY PEOPLE ACROSS NORTH AMERICA. THEY ARE A PART OF OUR VISION, AN AWARENESS, A NEW UNDERSTANDING OF THE STYLE OF LIFE THAT SPRANG FROM THE TRUE CHARACTER OF THIS LAND. THAT STYLE OF LIFE HAS HOPE AND HAPPINESS.

SOMETHING VERY DIFFERENT HAS BEEN HAPPENING ON OUR LAND FOR THE LAST FEW CENTURIES. OUR WHITE BROTHERS FROM ACROSS THE OCEAN HAVE BEEN ATTEMPTING TO GRAFT ANOTHER SYSTEM OF LIFE UPON THIS CONTINENT. IT IS A SYSTEM THAT PITS MAN AGAINST NATURE, AND TURNS LIFE INTO A CONTINUAL WAR WITH THE ENVIRONMENT. AND WHAT ARE THE CONSEQUENCES OF SUCH A PHILOSOPHY? THE FIVE GREAT LAKES OF OUR LAND ARE DYING. WATER AND AIR ARE BEING FAST FILLED WITH INDUSTRIAL POISON, AND FORESTS ARE BEING WIPED OUT. THE LAND IS BEING RAPIDLY COVERED WITH ASPHALT AND CONCRETE, AND OIL FROM THE EARTH IS BEING BURNT TO A FINISH. OF COURSE, YOU DO NOT SEE ANY SIGNS OF CRITICAL SHORTAGES AS YOU LOOK AROUND. NO, NORTH AMERICA IS HAVING ITS LAST GREAT JOY RIDE. IT IS NOT MY INTENTION TO CRITICIZE AND CONDEMN WHITE SOCIETY FOR ITS WAY OF LIFE. WHAT I WANT TO SAY IS THAT INDIANS FROM SHORE TO SHORE HAVE A COLLECTIVE REALIZATION THAT IF CIVILIZED LIFE IS TO SURVIVE ON THIS LAND, THE INDIAN WAY MUST BE ADOPTED. THE INDIAN WAY OF NATURAL LIVING IS THE ONLY WAY MAN CAN BECOME A

PART OF THE CIRCLE OF LIFE. THIS IS WHAT I CALL THE INDIAN VISION.

THE INDIAN VISION IS NOT NAIVE AND ROMANTIC. WE RECOGNIZE THAT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE EUROPEAN TYPE IS INEVITABLE IN CERTAIN RESPECTS. WE WANT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLANNING AND REGULATION OF THIS DEVELOPMENT. WE WANT TO CONTROL OUR SHARE OF IT, AND, WE WANT TO RECEIVE OUR SHARE OF ITS PROFITS AND BENEFITS.

LET ME TAKE THE FOREST INDUSTRY AS AN EXAMPLE. WE HAVE ALWAYS USED THE FOREST AND TO UTILIZE TREES FOR THE CREATION OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS IS ENTIRELY CONSISTENT WITH OUR TRADITIONAL VALUES SO LONG AS WASTE AND DESTRUCTION ARE NOT THE RESULT. WE WISH TO BENEFIT FROM THE FOREST INDUSTRY BUT IN THE PAST NATIVE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN RUDELY IGNORED IN THE APPROBATION OF CUTTING LICENCES. WE HAVE BEEN ALMOST COMPLETELY CUT OFF FROM PARTICIPATION IN THE INDUSTRY. LARGE COMMERCIAL INTERESTS SUCH AS REED PAPER ARE REAPING THE BENEFITS OF THIS PUBLIC DOMAIN AT THE EXPENSE OF THE RESIDENT PEOPLE, NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE ALIKE. THESE COMPANIES OFFER FEW OPPORTUNITIES TO THE NATIVE PEOPLE AND, IN FACT, OFTEN TREAT US WITH SCORN AND DISRESPECT. YET THESE SAME COMPANIES ARE DESTROYING THE FOREST UPON WHICH WE HAVE ALWAYS RELIED. WE DO NOT COME HERE BEGGING TO SAY: "MR. COMMISSIONER, GET US JOBS IN

THE PAPER MILLS." INSTEAD WHAT WE FEEL MUST BE SAID IS:
"MR. COMMISSIONER, GIVE US SOME CONTROL OVER THE PAPERMILLS
BEFORE THEY DESTROY OUR LAND AND YOUR LAND TOO."

WE HAVE MUCH MORE TO SAY ABOUT THE USE OF NATURAL
RESOURCES, BOTH TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL, BUT I
WILL SAVE THIS FOR A LATER TIME.

NOW I WISH TO TURN TO A MATTER OF LOCAL CONCERN. IT
IS ALSO A MATTER OF GREAT IMPORT TO THE COMMISSION. I
SPEAK OF WHAT HAS BEEN CALLED THE REED PROPOSAL. I SUBMIT
TO YOU THAT THE PLAN OF THE REED PAPER COMPANY FOR NORTHERN
ONTARIO IS INSIDIOUS AND DISASTROUS. IT IS INSANE AND
VICIOUS IN ITSELF, AND A CATASTROPHIC SYMBOL OF THE DIRECTION
IN WHICH OUR SOCIETY IS PROCEEDING. IT HAS TAKEN NATURE
MILLIONS OF YEARS TO COVER THE HARD ROCK OF THE LAURENTIAN
PLATEAU WITH A VENEER OF SOIL WHICH IS STILL VERY SHALLOW
AND QUITE POOR. THE TREES ARE LOW IN HEIGHT AND STUNTED.
IN FACT, IT IS A MIRACLE THAT THE LAND IS COVERED WITH A
FOREST. BUT THIS MIRACLE HAS TAKEN A MILLENIA TO HAPPEN.
IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE FIRST STAND OF TIMBER ON GOD'S EARTH;
A VIRGIN FOREST. YET THIS FOREST HAS A CHARACTER THAT
THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE CANNOT GRASP. IT HAS BEEN A LONG TIME
IN THE MAKING SO LONG IN FACT, THAT IT IS AN INTEGRAL PART
OF THE SOIL, THE WATER, THE CLIMATE AND THE ANIMAL LIFE.
THE INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITY AND ITS ALLIES IN GOVERNMENT WHO

ARE BENT ON MAKING THE EASY MONEY, THE FAST BUCK SEE IT DIFFERENTLY. THEY VIEW IT AS 16,640,000 ACRES OF UNCLAIMED FOREST THAT THEY CAN LOG AND TURN TO PULP. THEY DO NOT REALIZE THAT IF YOU CLEAR THIS FOREST, YOU DESTROY PERMANENTLY A DELICATELY BALANCED ECOLOGICAL SYSTEM. THIS LAND IS SO UNIQUE, SO INTOLERANT OF DISTURBANCE, THAT IT SEEMS BLASPHEMOUS EVEN TO THINK OF IT AS PROPERTY. YOU TAKE FROM IT WHAT IT CAN GIVE YOU FREELY AND USE IT FRUGALLY. IT CANNOT WITHSTAND THE INDUSTRIAL ASSAULT OF GREED. ONCE THIS FOREST OF STUNTED BLACK SPRUCE HAS BEEN LOGGED AND TURNED INTO PULP, IT WILL BE GONE FOREVER. YOU CANNOT MAKE THESE TREES REGENERATE. WHAT IS NOW THE GLORY AND BEAUTY OF NORTHERN ONTARIO, AN AREA THE SIZE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, WILL BE CONVERTED INTO A DESOLATE COLD SWAMP.

Now, A WORD ABOUT THE REED PAPER COMPANY OF CANADA WHICH IS SUPPORTED IN ITS INDUSTRIAL SCHEME BY THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT. IT IS A WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF REED INTERNATIONAL LTD. WHICH, IN TURN, IS A BRITISH-BASED MULTINATIONAL GIANT WITH HOLDINGS IN 88 COUNTRIES. REED PAPER OF CANADA ITSELF IS NO MEAN ECONOMIC VENTURE. IN 1974, ITS AFTER TAX PROFITS WERE ALMOST THIRTY-SIX AND ONE-HALF MILLION DOLLARS. BUT I DO NOT WISH TO BURDEN YOU WITH STATISTICS. THEY ARE READILY AVAILABLE TO INTERESTED PARTIES, AND ARE OFTEN USED ONLY TO CONFUSE THE INNOCENT. I HAVE, OF COURSE, AN INTIMATE PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE REED COMPANY. IT IS THE PARENT OF THE

DRYDEN PAPER AND DRYDEN CHEMICAL COMPANIES THAT HAVE DUMPED THOUSANDS OF TONS OF MERCURY INTO THE ENGLISH-WABIGOON RIVER SYSTEM. ONE OF THE RESULTS OF THIS IMMORAL ACT IS THAT TWO OF MY COMMUNITIES, WHITEDOG AND GRASSY NARROWS, HAVE BEEN SHATTERED SOCIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY. IT IS EVIDENT TO ME THAT THE REED COMPANY HAS NEITHER A MORAL CONSCIENCE NOR A SENSE OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY. ITS ONLY OBJECTIVE IS TO INCREASE THE VALUE OF ITS STOCK AND TO ENHANCE ITS PROFITS. IT IS A BLIND AGENT OF THE LEDGER BOOK. REED IS AS POWERFUL AND EFFICIENT AS IT IS AMORAL.

WE NOT ONLY FEEL SHOCKED AND DISTRESSED BY THE REED PROPOSAL, BUT WE ARE ALSO VERY FRUSTRATED. WHAT DO WE DO WHEN THE SHEPHERD SENDS INVITATIONS TO THE WOLF TO ATTACK THE FLOCK? THE SHEPHERD I AM TALKING ABOUT IS OUR GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER WILLIAM DAVIS DEVELOPED THE ENTIRE SCHEME FOR THE DEFORESTATION OF NORTHERN ONTARIO WITH SUCH SECRECY AND DIVULGED THE INFORMATION IN SUCH CLEVER LITTLE INSTALMENTS, THAT WE CAN ONLY CHARACTERIZE THIS PROJECT AS A CONSPIRACY.

MR. COMMISSIONER, WE FACE A SERIOUS PROBLEM. THE LAST FRONTIER OF THE BOREAL FOREST IN ONTARIO, THE ONLY STAND OF VIRGIN TIMBER IN THE PROVINCE, IS IN IMMINENT DANGER OF DESTRUCTION. IT IS NOT A MATTER OF SENTIMENTAL CONSERVATION, BUT A PROBLEM OF PERMANENT ECOLOGICAL DAMAGE. FOR OUR COMMUNITIES, IT IS ALSO A PERSONAL AND HUMAN PROBLEM.

ONCE AGAIN, THE STRANGER IN MY FATHER'S LENGEND IS BACK
AMONG US. AND REMEMBER, THIS TIME WE ARE ALL IN THE SAME
CIRCLE. WE LIVE OR DIE TOGETHER.



WE ARE ALL IN THE OJIBWAY CIRCLE

MY GENOCIDE IS YOUR GENOCIDE

(IF HE MAKES IT THROUGH THE SNOW), THE SULPHUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS WILL PRODUCE ACID RAIN WHICH WILL SNUFF OUT THE LIFE OF MANY OF OUR LAKES.

THE CHALLENGE TO YOU, MR. COMMISSIONER, IS TO PROVE THAT YOUR COMMISSION HAS TEETH. THE CHALLENGE TO YOU IS TO PROVE TO THE PEOPLE OF THIS REGION THAT YOUR CONSIDERED OPINION CAN HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE POLITICIANS IN TORONTO WHO HAVE RAMMED ILL-CONSIDERED DECISIONS DOWN OUR THROATS SINCE THEY FIRST ASSUMED AUTHORITY IN THIS TERRITORY. WE DO NOT HAVE TIME TO WAIT FOR YOUR INTERIM REPORT WHICH WE UNDERSTAND WILL BE COMPLETED IN FEBRUARY. BY THEN THE ONTARIO HYDRO POWER PLANT WILL BE UNDER CONSTRUCTION. BY THEN A REASONED ASSESSMENT OF THE PROJECT WILL BE JEOPARDIZED. YOUR DUTY IS TO MAKE THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO ABIDE BY ITS OWN LAW - NAMELY THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ACT. YOUR CREDIBILITY WILL BE GREATLY ENHANCED IF YOU CAN CONVINCE THE GOVERNMENTS THAT IT IS EMINENTLY REASONABLE TO FOLLOW THE SASKATCHEWAN EXAMPLE AND HAVE THE INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION HEAR EVIDENCE ON ONTARIO HYDRO'S ATIKOKAN PROJECT. THE PEOPLE OF NORTHERN ONTARIO AWAIT YOUR RESPONSE.

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PRESENTATION BY CHIEF SIMON FOBISTER OF GRASSY NARROWS
TO MR. JUSTICE HARTT, DRYDEN, 9 NOVEMBER 1977.

MR. COMMISSIONER, OUR ORGANIZATION IS KNOWN
AS AMOG, WHICH STANDS FOR ANTI-MERCURY OJIBWAY GROUP.
IN OJIBWAY, AMOG MEANS A SWARM OF STINGING BEES.

WE ARE THE GROUP WITHIN TREATY 3 WHO ARE
CHARGED WITH CARRYING FORWARD THE OJIBWAY STRUGGLE
AGAINST THE MERCURY POISONING OF OUR RIVERS, LAKES
AND PEOPLE.

WE HAVE MUCH TO TELL YOUR COMMISSION. WE
PROPOSE TO OUTLINE OUR STORY AND OUR PROPOSALS TO
YOU IN A MORE COMPLETE WAY IN KENORA, THE TOWN
NEAREST OUR COMMUNITIES. TODAY WE WILL SIMPLY AND
BRIEFLY INTRODUCE OURSELVES AND OUR THOUGHTS.

THE IMPACT OF THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY
IN NORTHERN ONTARIO HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE. A CENTRAL
TASK OF YOUR COMMISSION IS TO EXAMINE ITS PAST
AND POSSIBLE FUTURE. AS YOU ARE AWARE, ITS PAST PERFORMANCE
REGARDING MY PEOPLE HAS NOT BEEN ACCEPTABLE.

MERCURY POISONING, OF COURSE, IS THE MOST DRAMATIC
EXAMPLE OF THE PROBLEMS THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY HAS
VISITED UPON MY PEOPLE. MERCURY WASTE DISCHARGED INTO OUR
WATERWAYS HAS HAD DEVESTATING EFFECTS ON OUR LIVES.

LIFE IN MUCH OF THOSE WATERWAYS HAS BEEN WIPED OUT.
FISH BECAME THE CARRIERS OF DEADLY POISON. AND OUR
PEOPLE HAVE SUFFERED THE CONSEQUENCES - BOTH PHYSICAL
AND SOCIAL.

IN A THUNDER BAY HOSPITAL LIES A SMALL BOY WHO WAS
BORN BLIND, DEFORMED AND RETARDED. NO ONE KNOWS IF HE
IS A VICTIM OF MERCURY POISONING. HIS FAMILY SUSPECTS

THAT HE IS BECAUSE HIS MOTHER WAS A HEAVY FISH EATER WHEN SHE WAS CARRYING HIM. WE DO NOT WANT TO ARGUE WHETHER OR NOT THAT PARTICULAR BOY IS A MERCURY POISONING VICTIM. BUT WE KNOW THAT BOY IS AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT A MERCURY VICTIM LOOKS LIKE. I URGE YOU TO VISIT THAT BOY IN THUNDER BAY. ONLY THEN WILL YOU BEGIN TO UNDERSTAND THE TERRIBLE SHADOW HANGING OVER OUR COMMUNITIES BECAUSE OF THE CRIPPLING CONSEQUENCES ASSOCIATED WITH MERCURY CONTAMINATION.

AT PRESENT, WE ARE ALL TOO FAMILIAR WITH THE SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF MERCURY POLLUTION. OUR COMMERCIAL FISHING HAS BEEN OUT LAWEED AND MEN HAVE BEEN PUT OUT OF WORK. OUR JOBS AS FISHING GUIDES HAVE BEEN DRASTICALLY CUT BACK. MERCURY POISONING HAS RIPPED APART THE SOCIAL FABRIC OF OUR COMMUNITIES. YOU WILL LEARN MUCH MORE OF THIS FIRST HAND WHEN YOU VISIT US AT WHITE DOG AND GRASSY NARROWS AND TALK TO OUR PEOPLE. THEY WILL EXPLAIN MORE FULLY THE HORRIBLE CHANGES THEY HAVE SEEN AND EXPERIENCED SINCE MERCURY WAS INTRODUCED TO OUR ENVIRONMENT AND OBLITERATED OUR WAY OF LIFE. WE TRUST THAT YOU LEARN MANY IMPORTANT LESSONS FROM YOUR VISITS.

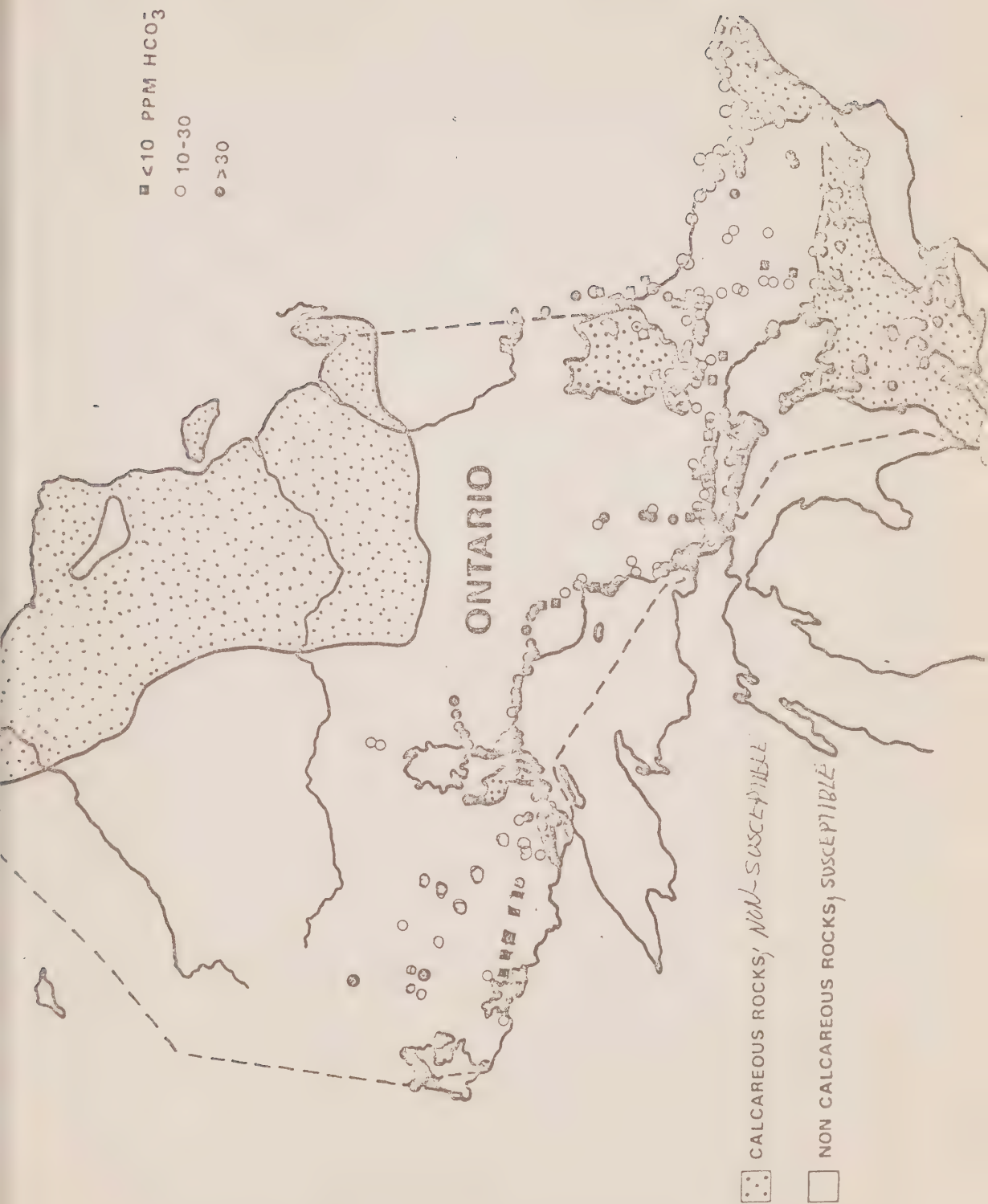
IN KENORA, AMOG WILL OUTLINE IN GREATER DETAIL OUR TRAGIC STORY. THERE WE WILL SUGGEST MORE SPECIFICALLY THE PROCEDURES WE FEEL YOU SHOULD FOLLOW IN ORDER THAT WE CAN ACHIEVE THE FAIRNESS, OPENNESS, AND INDEPENDENCE NECESSARY TO MAKE YOUR COMMISSION A SUCCESS.

LONG RANGE ATMOSPHERIC TRANSPORT, water quality degradation

Summary, November 8th, 1977

J. R. Kramer

- 1) Estimates of long range transport and deposition of atmospheric pollutants extends at least to 55N in Ontario. The depositional level at present is sufficient to marginally destroy the buffer capacity of the most susceptible lakes.
- 2) Pollutants consist of acid sulfates and nitrates as well as trace metals and other substances. At a pH of about 5.5, fish mortality sets in. This pH may be higher when trace metal deposition occurs. Fisheries in Scandanavia have been eliminated over wide areas in about one decade.
- 3) Much of the pollutants are imported from the USA (perhaps 50%). This background will probably double in the year 2,000 without SO₂ emission scrubbing and will possibly stay the same with state of the art technological abatement.
- 4) Emissions from proposed development must be considered as adding to the background which is at present marginal for most susceptible lakes. Susceptible areas as now understood cover most of NW Ontario (exception Lake of the Woods and Hudson Bay lowlands). Therefore, any additions to this background must be carefully considered.



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